EVENING EDITION

Japan Times & Advertiser

Incorporating
The JAPAN CHRONICLE and The JAPAN MAIL

EVENING EDITION

No. 15,612 (THE 17th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1942 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 8 Sen

60 INDIAN SOLDIERS WOUNDED FATALLY BY BRITISH AT BIHAR

Belonged to Railway Guard in Assam and Resented Imposing of Fines

ENGLISH OFFICERS KILLED

Lord Linlithgow Rejects Demand to Interview Mahatma Gandhi

In line with the independence movement staged by the Indian National Congress Party, Indian soldiers have risen against the British authorities in various parts of India, according to information received in Bangkok by a Yomiuri-Hochi correspondent, states Domei.

Resentful at the imposing of collective fines, about 100 Indian soldiers from Bihar belonging to the Indian Railway Guard in Assam attempted to escape to participate in the National Congress Party's campaign. On being sighted by a British officer, a clash occurred and about 60 Indian soldiers were fatally wounded.

Some British officers were killed on September 11 as a result of a clash which broke out when Indian soldiers refused to obey the orders of the British officer to fire upon Indian strikers in a factory in the suburb of Calcutta.

Conceals Actual Casualties

Domei

LISBON, September 16.—Announcing the casualties caused in all parts of India because of the recent uprising, Executive Councillor for Home Sir Reginald M. Maxwell said before the Legislative Assembly today that the dead numbered 340 and the wounded 850, it is reported by Reuters from New Delhi.

However, this report is an attempt to hide the actual casualties by giving a false figure, for the actual casualties among the Indians are estimated at more than 5,000.

Linlithgow Rejects Demand

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 16.—Viceroy Lord Linlithgow of India rejected today the demand by the Hindu Mahasabha Committee for an interview between Mahatma Gandhi and the leaders of the Indian National Congress Party submitted to the Indian Government on September 13.

Hindu Backing Assured

Nichi Nichi

SAIGON, September 16.—As long as the major problems pertaining to India are concerned, the Hindu Mahasabha Party supports the Indian National Congress, it was declared by the Chief Secretary of the Hindu Mahasabha Party, reports a Lucknow dispatch.

"No serious divergence of opinions exists between the Indian National Congress Party and the Hindu Mahasabha Party," the chief secretary declared according to the dispatch. "We are only slightly dissatisfied on the point that the National Congress Party does not pay much attention to the interests of the Hindu tribe. However, so long as the major Indian problems are concerned, the Hindu Mahasabha Party will do its utmost and support the Indian National Party."

As a result of the declaration, the following points were disclosed:

1. The attempted compromise between the Hindu Mahasabha Party and the Indian Muslim League was an utter failure, although Mohammed Ali Jinnah, President of the Muslim League, tried to reach it in a meeting with Dr. S. P. Mookerjee, President of the Hindu Mahasabha Party.

Mahatma Gandhi and other leaders of the Indian National Congress Party tried in the past to obtain a compromise with the Hindu tribe by some concession or other.

2. After the meeting with Mr. Jinnah, Dr. Mookerjee expressed his desire to see Gandhi.

Uprising in Bengal

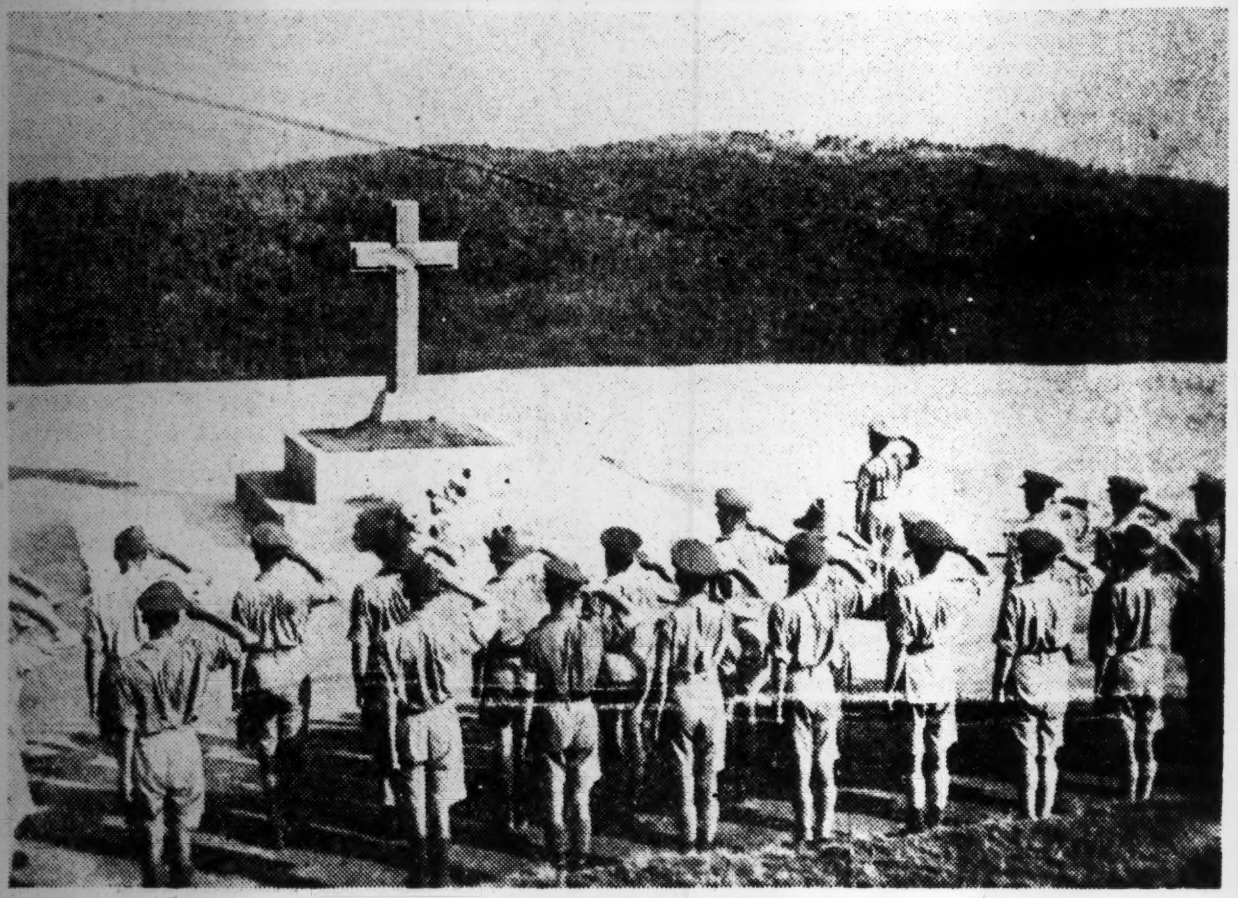
Yomiuri-Hochi

BANGKOK, September 16.—In the Province of Bengal, an important heavy industry region of India, which adjoins Burma under Japanese occupation, an anti-British strife has been increasing in the past several days, it was confirmed by the Premier of the Province.

Speaking at the Provincial Legis-

(Continued on Page 2)

Rites for British War Dead



The Japanese Forces are the victors in the present war but their age-old fighting spirit or the Way of Bushido does not permit them to forget the war dead of the vanquished. Shown above is the memorial erected by the war prisoners at Buizan, Shonanto, where both the Japanese and the enemy paid their respects on September 11 to the British soldiers who fell in action during the Malay operations.

PRESIDENT CASTILLO AFFIRMS NEUTRALITY

Argentine's Chief Executive Says Fixed Foreign Policy To Be Held

Nichi Nichi

LISBON, September 16.—Argentine President Ramon S. Castillo, at a dinner party recently held in Salta in North Argentina in his honor, declared that Argentina will never stray from her fixed foreign policy of remaining neutral, according to a dispatch from Buenos Aires.

"I will never sign any treaty which will endanger the integrity of Argentina," President Castillo is quoted to have declared. "The Argentine Government will not stray from its decided policy of maintaining neutrality."

In the meantime, a Buenos Aires dispatch reaching here reports that the foreign affairs commission of the Argentine House of Deputies adopted on September 15 a bill for the severance of relationship with the Axis countries.

The bill will shortly be submitted to the House of Deputies and subsequently to the Senate. Even if the same bill may be passed by the House of Deputies of which radical members constitute the majority, the Senate will not pass it, it is generally observed.

FLOOD CAUSES DAMAGE ON KWANGTUNG MINES

Landslides Bury Pits—10,000 Workers Jobless—Kwangsi Also Hit

Domei

HONGKONG, September 15.—A torrential rain during August inflicted a devastating damage on mining districts in Kwangsi and Kwangtung Provinces, the landslides burying the pits deep under debris and demolishing more than 10 tin refineries, according to information reaching here today.

The heaviest damage was caused in the Shuiyunpa district where most of the mines were washed away during the flood, leaving some 10,000 miners jobless and without means to maintain their livelihood.

On the other hand, due to a recurrence of floods in Wuchow and vicinity, the damage along the Sikiang River is said to be the worst in the past 10 years.

Meanwhile, the paddy-fields in Chinhsien, Kwangtung Province, are said to have been inundated, causing a damage valued at approximately 520,000 yuan.

Tatuta Reaches Shonan

Domei

SHONAN, September 16.—The Tatuta Maru, with Japanese evacuees from England aboard, including Shinichi Uyemura, former Charge d'Affaires in London, dropped anchor off Shonan harbor this afternoon and was greeted by local military representatives and others.

Appointment of Tani As Foreign Minister Announced by Board

Masayuki Tani, President of the Board of Information, was appointed to hold concurrently the post of Foreign Minister, it was announced by the Board of Information this morning.

Announcement of the Board of Information, September 17, 1942, 11 a.m.

"The ceremony of investiture having been held at 11 o'clock this morning, it has been decreed as follows:

"Masayuki Tani, President of the Board of Information, fourth grade senior Court rank, first order of Merit, appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs and concurrently the President of the Board of Information.

"Kazuo Aoki, third grade junior court rank, second Order of Merit appointed a Minister of State without portfolio.

"Hideki Tojo, Prime Minister, concurrently Minister of War, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and President of Manchurian Affairs Board relieved of the post of Minister of Foreign Affairs."

580 BRITISH TAKEN BY AXIS AT TOBRUK

Includes 34 Officers—Italo-German Forces Annihilate Remainder

Domei

BERLIN, September 16.—According to an official German war communique issued today, the British troops which landed at Tobruk with the support of air and naval formations on the night preceding September 14, were either annihilated or captured, in close cooperation between the German and Italian defending forces after a hard but swift battle. It was reported that altogether 580 prisoners, including 34 officers, were captured.

German and Italian coastal batteries at Tobruk which had opened fire against British naval units sank three destroyers, several corvettes and numerous landing boats, while two cruisers, one destroyer and several motor-boats, which had fled eastward, were attacked and sunk by German and Italian air force formations.

Turning to the Egyptian front, the communique stated that German light-bombers and dive-bombers effectively attacked concentrations of British motorized units, while 25 British planes were downed during air combats over Northern Africa and Malta.

Passenger's Health Guarded

C.P.S.

NANKING, September 16.—The Railways Administration of the Ministry of Communications has formulated a set of rules for safeguarding the health of railway passengers.

GERMANS TO OBTAIN AMPLE FOOD RATIONS

Wilhelmstrasse Blasts Allied Propaganda of Shortage—Bumper Crop Is Result

Domei

BERLIN, September 15.—Blasting anti-Axis propaganda that Germany will suffer a food shortage this year, the German Government has announced that food supplies to the public will be greatly increased soon as a result of this year's bumper crops and increased foodstuff production.

Herbert Backe, State Secretary in the Food and Agriculture Ministry, announced that cheese rationing will be increased to 62.5 grams per capita from the 41st distribution period.

Meanwhile, the spokesman of the Wilhelmstrasse at a press conference said that the German people will receive increased meat and bread rations from October 19 and that the per capita distribution of meat will be increased to 50 grams a week and bread to 2,250 grams. Furthermore, he added, hard laborers will be given a special quota of an additional 100 grams.

Well-informed quarters expressed the belief that this action has been made possible by the increased foodstuff production in the eastern occupied areas.

'PISTON' LICKS YOSHIOKA ON COMEBACK STRUGGLE

One-Time Featherweight Titlist Easily Wins in 10-Run Go

"Piston" Tsuneo Horiguchi, one-time featherweight champion of the Orient, started his comeback trail Wednesday night, by soundly whipping Kentaro Yoshioka in the ten-round main event of a boxing smoker held at the Hibiya Public Hall.

While Yoshioka put up a good fight, he was no match for "Piston's" stinging upper-cuts and smashing blows to the body. Horiguchi won all but the second round, which Yoshioka took with clean telling blows to the mid-section.

Throughout the greater part of the fight, Horiguchi fought the way he liked, at times coasting, then cutting loose with savage two-fisted attacks that hurt Yoshioka.

From the fifth round on, the "Piston" cut Yoshioka's face with rapier-like jabs that drew blood from Yoshioka's nose and a cut over the right eye. In the ninth and tenth, Horiguchi had Yoshioka on the verge of a knockdown, but each time the game Yoshioka managed to escape real harm.

In the eight round semi-final, Toshio Aoki, by staging a furious attack in the last two rounds, took the nod over Shoichi Nakamura.

WILLKIE'S MISSION TO TURKEY IS SEEN AS UTTER FAILURE

Emissary Only Offered Excuse Of U.S. for Broken Promise To Give Aid

STEINHARDT MAY GO HOME

Lease-Lend Proposal Was Made To Fool Turks, Assert Political Circles

Nichi Nichi

ISTANBUL, September 15.—The visit to Turkey of Wendell Willkie, President Roosevelt's special envoy, bore no great results, for the American emissary could do nothing more than explain the reason for the failure on the part of the United States to supply Turkey with arms and ammunition as she had promised at the end of last year, according to the opinion of local observers.

Various rumors are current as to the Turko-American relations at present, as it was recently reported that Laurence Steinhardt, United States Ambassador to Turkey, will shortly return home to report to Roosevelt on the result of Willkie's visit to Turkey.

In the meantime, American and British circles in Ankara are propagandizing that the American emissary's visit to Turkey has borne significant results. These circles state that Willkie proposed to the Turkish authorities that the United States supply Turkey wih armaments sufficient to equip six mechanized divisions and also financial support. Moreover, it is said he suggested that Turkey capture the Soviet Black Sea Fleet, in the event that it loses all its naval bases in that area, thereby strengthening the Turkish fleet to menace the Axis forces.

On the other hand, however, Turkish political circles are pointing out the fact that, although the United States promised at the end of last year to supply Turkey with arms and ammunition according to the Lease-Lend Act, supplies were suspended last April. These circles further point out that Turkey has paid for a large number of buses and trucks imported from America and, therefore, the transaction was made outside the scope of the Lease-Lend Act.

Meanwhile, rumor has it that, in the face of the Turkish Government's insistence that the Lease-Lend proposal of America to Turkey was merely for propaganda purposes, the United States had special envoy Willkie explain to the Turkish authorities the impossilility of sending armaments to Turkey owing to the shortage of bottoms. In his interview with Turkish high officials, meanwhile, Willkie is said to have declared that the United States is ready to supply her ally with arms and ammunition by Turkish vessels.

All in all, local observers opine that Willkie's visit here has borne no remarkable results.

In the meantime, a Lisbon dispatch to the Nichi Nichi reported that Willkie arrived in Teheran, capital of Iran, on September 14, according to Reuters.

INDIAN CONGRESS PARTY BOYCOTT CENTRAL MEET

Absence of Jinnah, Muslim League Leader, Conspicuous—Gallery Empty

Domei

LISBON, September 15.—The Central Legislative Assembly, which met in New Delhi yesterday, lacked a quorum, it was revealed in reports reaching here from New Delhi.

Out of the 141 members composing the lower house, there were less than one-half in attendance. Not a single member of the Congress Party attended.

The absence of M. A. Jinnah, leader of the Muslim League, was conspicuous. In the public gallery only one-tenth of the usual member of spectators attended.

De Gaulle in Loango

Domei

LISBON, September 15.—General Charles de Gaulle, leader of the "Free" French movement, arrived in Loango, French Equatorial Africa, today from Beirut, Syria, by air according to a Cairo dispatch received here.

LUFTWAFFE SEALS FATE OF BESIEGED STALINGRAD IN SMASHING RED FLIERS

Manchou Empire Is Congratulated On Tenth Year by General Umezu

Japanese Ambassador and Concurrently Commander Of Kwantung Army Gives Blessings and Prays for More Strength

Domei

HSINKING, September 16.—General Yoshijiro Umezu, Japanese Ambassador to Manchoukuo and concurrently Commander of the Kwantung Army, in a statement today expressed sincere congratulations to Manchoukuo on the occasion of its 10th anniversary.

The following is the gist of the Japanese envoy's statement as released by the Japanese Embassy.

"It is a matter for heartfelt congratulations that the foundation of the Manchoukuo Empire, which is now 10 years old, has become as firm as an eternal rock, and with the protection of Heaven, the Empire has enhanced its national glory throughout the world.

"With profound awe, we beg to observe that Your Imperial Majesty of Illustrious Virtues has encouraged the spread of education, since the enthronement, and perfected the nation's armaments, attended to the affairs of the State with diligence day and night, and promoted goodwill with friendly nations, thus, making the Imperial benevolence felt everywhere.

"We also beg to recall that Your Imperial Majesty was pleased to pay a visit to the Imperial Family of Japan some time ago and upon returning to this country, granted an Imperial Rescript clarifying the lofty ideal of one virtue and one mind as uniting Manchoukuo and Japan; and again on the occasion of the celebration of the 2600th anniversary of the founding of the Japanese Empire, was pleased to visit Japan for the second time and moreover had the National Shrine erected to be dedicated to Amaterasu-Omikami.

"Furthermore, we beg to observe that when the present War of Greater East Asia broke out and His Majesty the Emperor of Japan proclaimed war against the United States and Britain, Your Imperial Majesty immediately granted an Imperial Rescript clarifying the course for the people of Manchoukuo to follow.

"Your Imperial Majesty's Illustrious Virtues have thus become as clear as day, and all the people of Manchoukuo have come to feel all the more profoundly their reverence for Your Imperial Majesty, who also commands respect in all the corners of the earth.

"Although the entire world is now in the maelstrom of war, we beg to assure Your Imperial Majesty that the faith which Manchoukuo and Japan have in each other, coupled with the alliance which unites our friendly nations, will not fail to consolidate the peace in East Asia, thus paving the way to the realization of everlasting world peace."

TOWERS NAMED HEAD OF PACIFIC AIR FORCE

New Post Just Created by Secretary Knox to Unify Naval Command

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 15.—Colonel Frank Knox, United States Secretary of Navy, announced today that Rear-Admiral John H. Towers, Chief of the Navy Bureau of Aeronautics, has been promoted to the rank of Vice-Admiral and has been appointed Commander of the Pacific Fleet Air Force, a newly created post, according to Washington dispatches reaching here today.

With the creation of this new post, naval observers in Washington were reported to have pointed out that the naval air command in the Pacific will be greatly unified. It was reported that Vice-Admiral Towers will be chief air adviser to Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Fleet.

Other reports revealed that Rear-Admiral John McCain has been appointed to succeed Vice-Admiral Towers as chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics.

AUSTRALIAN MUST DEFEND COUNTRY, APPEALS CURTIN

Premier Warns Critical Situation Will Face Aussies in Coming 6 Months

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times & Advertiser)

CANTON, September 16.—Australian Prime Minister John Curtin, in a radio address delivered on Tuesday from Canberra, appealed to the nation by saying that each and every Australian must defend his country with sacrificial spirit, according to information reaching here.

Premier Curtin warned the nation by declaring that Australia will face the most critical situation for the coming six months and asked them to do their utmost in the defense of their country with sacrificial spirit.

"We must not look on the fall of Stalingrad with indifference," he is quoted to have said. "We should deliberate on the spiritual influence the fall of this Rûssian city will exert upon the minds of the people of the Soviet Union."

CHIANG'S PLANS FAIL AS FOOD LACK RAGES

Now Reaching Climax—Both Army and Civilians in Desperation

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times & Advertiser)

CANTON, September 15.—The shortage of foodstuff in Chungking-controlled China is now reaching its climax and is seriously affecting both the fighting forces and civilians, it is reported here.

The floods which visited both Central and South China from the middle to the latter part of August, destroying the crops in all the affected regions, greatly contributed to the aggravation of the food situation among the people under the Chungking regime, then already in a most desperate state.

The administrative chiefs of every province in the afflicted region are now reported to be hard engaged in formulating some effective measures to save the people from starvation. As things stand at present, however, nothing worthy has been arrived at except that the situation should be met by stringent economy on consumption.

Despite Chiang's assurance on the rice-crop condition announced in August, the prices of rice and other daily necessities have continued to skyrocket. As a result of which, open dissatisfaction is now being aired by the afflicted people against the make-shift measures adopted by Chiang concerning the welfare of the general public.

Especially serious is the situation in the southern region, where friction is daily occurring between the military authorities and civilians over their respective share of foodstuff.

General Yu Han-mo, Commander of the Seventh War Zone Army, now stationed in a northern corner of Kwantung Province, in his recent instruction to his troops, remarked: "We now have the best chance to take the offensive against the Japanese. The only obstacle standing in the way is the shortage of food. I strongly hope that the residents in this neighborhood will kindly see that our troops will be sufficiently fed."

One war prisoner, revealing the actual situation around his former

(Continued on Page 2)

Soviet Air Help to Rescue Citadel Meets Disaster

1,215 PLANES DOWNED

Marshal von Bock Using Strategy Ensuring Capture Of City

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times & Advertiser)

BERLIN, September 16.—The complete occupation of Stalingrad has now become quite imminent, according to general observation and the opinion of military authorities here.

German forces are rapidly expanding the occupied area within the city, and are fighting a close-range battle against the enemy encamped in houses across the street.

German military authorities have declared that the attack on Stalingrad is already completed and German troops are now mopping up the Soviet soldiers in the city, who are making fierce guerrilla resistance.

It is particularly notable that since the German forces occupied the southern, central and northern points of the city, German tank and infantry units are making night attacks every day to give no time for rest to the Soviet soldiers, aiming to occupy the city completely at once.

'Night attacks which caused comparatively large sacrifices were not generally made by German forces in the past, but at Stalingrad, the Germans have adopted this tactic of not being afraid of any sacrifice, because of the resolved resistance of the Soviet defense corps.

No sight of the Soviet forces in Stalingrad surrendering is yet seen, and thus it is expected that the present great street battle will be continued until the Soviet forces in the city will be entirely annihilated.

According to information reaching here from neutral sources, it is said that the Germans have adopted a tactic of dividing the city of Stalingrad into sections of one kilometer square each and to demolish the sections one by one by severe air bombing, so that Stalingrad and Soviet resistance plans would be absolutely destroyed.

The summer weather ended one week ago, and frost is now seen on the battlefields on the shore of the Volga River every morning.

Another Depot Occupied

Yomiuri-Hochi

ZURICH, September 16.—Following the entrance of German units from the southwestern sector into the city of Stalingrad, German forces operating in the northern sector also broke into the area and occupied an important railway station located about 5 kilometers from the center of the city, it is broadcast from Vichy.

Pushing Toward Heart of City

Yomiuri-Hochi

STOCKHOLM, September 16.—German forces that entered Stalingrad from the southwestern sector are rapidly advancing toward the heart of the city where many public buildings stand, fighting the most gruesome street battle. The Soviet forces in the western and the northwestern sectors have been compelled to withdraw being unable to check the fierce onrush of the Germans.

Thus, the Soviet defense line within the city is beginning to totter, and German forces are now storming into the city along the entire line.

The one million Soviet troops as well as more than 300,000 civil population still remaining in the city are determined to fight until the last man and the last building, as their retreat has already been entirely cut off. Every building, private house, factory, hospital and shop is strongly fortified, and even under the demolished buildings are constructed underground fortresses.

Because of the severe street fighting now developing everywhere, the beautiful modern city of Stalingrad is fast being demolished into ashes and ruins.

It seems that even the Soviet side has now realized the imminent situation, while Germans forces are devoting their entire fighting strength to make a final effort to

(Continued on Page 2)

LUFTWAFFE SEALS STALINGRAD FATE

(Continued From Page 1)

effect the complete occupation of the city at any cost.

Admits Stalingrad Doomed

Yomiuri-Hochi

STOCKHOLM, September 16.—As the last resort to turn the situation at Stalingrad, Soviet forces sent air force reinforcements yesterday but this attempt was smashed by the numerically superior German air force, with the Russians losing more than 300 planes in two days, it is reported from Moscow.

Authoritative Soviet quarters giving up hope for saving Stalingrad, said:

"As the supply route to the Soviet forces in Stalingrad by the Volga River is interrupted by the activity of German bombers, all hope is lost. Anybody will realize that Stalingrad cannot be defended."

1,215 Soviet Planes Downed

Domei

BERLIN, September 16.—During the ten-day period from September 5 to 15, 1,215 Soviet planes were destroyed by the Germans, including 936 downed in aerial combats, 212 by anti-aircraft batteries, the rest having been destroyed on the ground. During the same period the Germans lost 83 planes in the Eastern Front, according to an official German war communique.

The communique added that the advancing Germans have gained considerable additional territory in the battle for Stalingrad, while Luftwaffe formations supported the land forces around the Volga estuary by attacking and inflicting heavy losses on Soviet transport units.

Soviet counter-attacks around Voronesh were repelled after bitter struggles, while near Rzhev, 106 Soviet tanks were destroyed when the Soviets attempted counter-attacks.

In the northern front, south of lake Ladoga, German artillery shelled and caused enormous damages to Soviet emplacements, pillboxes and fortifications, while a Soviet patrol-ship and one freighter were damaged on Lake Ladoga.

Germans Have More Planes

Nichi Nichi

LISBON, September 16.—The following pessimistic observation was made by the Moscow correspondent of the B.B.C. broadcasting station regarding the future of the Stalingrad battle:

"The German air force in the Stalingrad front far exceed the Soviet air units in number of planes, and thus the fate of Stalingrad is sealed. Furthermore, German air units in the Stalingrad front are being constantly reinforced with fresh pilots and planes.

"The Soviet forces will be unable to save Stalingrad unless they could send more pilots and planes from the West Asian and other fronts because it has already been proved by actual facts that only an army possessing superior air units can win victory."

Axis Get Reinforcements

Yomiuri-Hochi

BERLIN, September 16.—German main forces under the command of Marshal Fedor von Bock, formed mainly of tank and mechanized infantry corps, have advanced to the east of a certain village which is strategically important in the southwestern sector of the Stalingrad front yesterday, and formed very strong positions there bringing more tank and infantry units. This seems to be for the final rush on the city, which is now facing its last moment.

Realizing that the occupation of the city at one stroke would cause great sacrifices, Marshal von Bock is said to have ordered his troops to advance step by step.

The Soviet side is already recognizing that the city is facing a serious crisis because of the steady advance of the main German forces.

Discussing Future Plans

Nichi Nichi

ISTANBUL, September 15.—Germany is already discussing what is to come after the fall of Stalingrad as the end of the Stalingrad battle is approaching.

German circles here are expressing a view that the fall of Stalingrad would mean the overwhelming victory of Germany in Europe but opinion is divided in England on this point. It is generally agreed that unless the Soviet army is completely destroyed, the Soviet Union would not come to ruin.

It is, however, reported that in London a view is gaining strength that in order to keep the German air units in the Eastern Front, more aid must be given to the Soviet in the future.

Brazil Mobilizes Army

Domei

LISBON, September 16.—Getulio Dornelles Vargas, Brazilian President, issued a mobilization order for the entire army on Wednesday, according to a dispatch reaching here from Rio de Janeiro.

Press Comments

Thursday, September 17

NICHI NICHI—Initial Air Raid on American Mainland

ASAHI—U.S. Changes Her Attitude Toward Japan

YOMIURI-HOCHI—Our First Air Raid on U.S. Proper

Initial Air Raid on American Mainland

NICHI NICHI—In the third week since we, the Japanese nation, were granted an Imperial Rescript declaring war on America and Britain, on December 29 last, an Imperial Navy submarine was in action in the sea along the west coast of the American mainland, having gone there across the wide expanse of the Pacific Ocean, thus striking terror into the hearts of the enemy.

Later on February 24 this year a Japanese submarine, suddenly appearing off the coast of Santa Barbara, California, cannonaded the enemy military establishments there, while on June 20 this year also a similar Japanese attack was carried out against Vancouver Island, and now foreign dispatches report that on the morning of September 9 a seaplane made a thrust in one part of Oregon State on the American Pacific coast and dropped an incendiary bomb which started a fire, after which the plane in question reportedly flew away somewhere.

Not long after this air raid, an American patrol plane, it is reported, discovered a submarine of unknown nationality off the coast of the same area and carried out a bombing attack on the undersea craft. However, what actual results the bombing attack may have achieved remain unknown, the report indicates. The foregoing, in fact, was the substance of an announcement by the United States Western Defense Headquarters as reported by press dispatches.

Although the announcement does not assert that both the seaplane and the submarine in question were Japanese ones, it advances a judgment that the incendiary bomb dropped by the plane was of Japanese make by inferring from fragments of the bomb discovered. Our common sense also readily approves that those surprise attacks were carried out against the American mainland by the fearless and daring action of the Imperial Navy.

The Pacific Ocean is broad and extensive. And yet today its broadness does not make so big a barrier either to the Japanese or to the enemy. The only question is how to surmount this broad expanse and utilize it. It is also particularly necessary for every member of the nation who is fighting not to depend on the broadness of the ocean but to keep a composure of the mind even when he hears the sound of enemy gunshots near about him. At the time when American airplanes carried out their unsuccessful air raid on the Japanese mainland, our nation was not confused or perturbed in the least but on the contrary succeeded in utilizing it for their valuable experience. Our determination to defy whatever enemy attacks that may be carried out is is already firm and strong.

Former American Ambassador to Japan, Joseph C. Grew, in his repeated radio broadcasts after his return to America, said: "The Japanese nation from the Army and Navy leaders down to the farmers know that they must fight this war out to the last." This observation made by the former American diplomatic representative here is correct. To put it in more precise terms, we Japanese are ready to fight this war out, from start to finish, with the most vigorous offensive spirit. The latest surprise attack on Oregon was only one trial of ours to show what we want to do can thus easily be done at any moment. Our enemy ought to indelibly bear in mind that there are as yet many more effective steps left for us to take against them, if we only choose to take the steps.

U.S. Changes Her Attitude Toward Japan

ASAHI—The fact that Joseph C. Grew, former American Ambassador to Tokyo, who returned to his country in accordance with the America-Japan agreement to exchange interned diplomats, should on more than one occasion warn the people of the United States against underestimating the armed prowess of Japan is of much interest as an indication of a change that has recently taken place in the attitude of American leaders toward the War of Greater East Asia.

As can be discerned from Grew's words, the American people's attitude toward the war is quite complacent and thoughtlessly optimistic. This is partly due to the fact that the Administration has taken care not to let them know the true version of the defeats that the United States expeditionary forces have suffered at the hands of the Japanese since Pearl Harbor. But a more important and direct reason for that attitude lies in their unwarranted confidence in the power of wealth. We need not point out that war is not won merely by economic strength. Yet, in their addition to self-admiration and wonder at their enormous economic strength, they are entirely overlooking the armed strength of Japan and the moral greatness of the Japanese people.

These things have proved a serious obstacle in the way of reorganizing the various systems on a wartime footing in the United States. Armament expansion as well as the stiffening of the American morale which the Administration is endeavoring so frantically to achieve is falling extremely short of expectations. Both the presidential broadcast of September 7 and the foregoing Grew speeches manifest the change that is taking place in the internal policy of Washington. This change is due to the necessity of correcting the prevailing evil of complacency and over-confidence. The United States Government and people are slowly awakening to the real strength of Japan and are now tending to plan the building up of true fighting power on the basis of a true estimate of Japan for decisive warfare.

So long as the United States had been steeped in conceit as to her own strength, it was little likely to prove formidable. But once the United States has come to make a correct estimate of the real strength of Japan, has begun to use her vast wealth and engineering skill for the reconstruction of her armed power and proves successful in making the people realize what they are up against, then we, the people of Japan, would do well to be on guard.

The strength of Japan, which is fighting while constructing and laying solid foundations for a rejuvenated Greater East Asia by virtue of the Imperial Prestige and moral unity of the 100,000,000 people, with her full preparedness for a long war, is surely unmatchable. But real invincibility can be achieved only when the strength of the enemy is justly appraised and nothing is left to chance. The enemy, in fact, has now come to change its attitude toward Japan and is tending to plan its strategy for an offensive warfare coolly and in dead earnest. Now is the time for us to adopt suitable counter-strategy and to renew our determination to fight to the finish. We earnestly hope that there will be increased moral tension both on the part of the Government and people.

Our First Air Raid On U.S. Proper

YOMIURI-HOCHI—Never, since the standard Pacific strategy was conceived by Admiral William V. Pratt, has it been dreamt by the people of the United States that the Japanese Navy would cross the ocean 4,800 nautical miles wide and carry out an air raid on America Proper. How much less must they have expected an attack by the Japanese Air Force without any warning conveyed by naval action.

Moreover, the Washington authorities have taken care to make the American public believe that the Battle of the Coral Sea and the second Battle off the Solomons had ended in victory for the United States fleet and have been fanning their fighting spirit by these and other lies. Thus the air raid carried out on Oregon turned the tables on Navy Secretary Knox whose customary boast had been that if war broke out between the United States and Japan he would turn Tokyo into ruins within a few weeks. What must be the panic that spread among the American people over the danger now made so real for them.

Joseph C. Grew, former Ambassador to Tokyo, who returned home late in August via Lourenco Marques, in a series of two broadcast speeches described the gallantry of our fighting men and the united front seen in our country and warned the American people against entertaining any such idea as that the war is being fought thousands of nautical miles across the Pacific despite the continual defeat of American arms, severely criticizing the illusion of the United States public and the cheap optimism prevailing in some quarters.

President Roosevelt, meanwhile, is asking Congress for political and economic dictatorship by wartime interpretation of the Constitution. By having Grew, with his five years' intimate acquaintance with the China Affair and seven months' experience of the war from the Japanese angle, urge the people to realize the deadly prowess of the enemy, Roosevelt no doubt seeks to fan the fighting spirit of his voters and to use them for the furtherance of his ambitions.

It is problematical whether his scheme would work and he will secure political and economic dictatorship and complete the wartime reorganization of America as he directs but it is true that the bitter experience of defeat and the earnest appeals of the Administration are gradually awakening the American people from their self-satisfaction begotten of over-confidence in their wealth and armed might and turning the country toward adjustments for a long war. And there can be no doubt that the Japanese air raid on Oregon will have the effect of increasing the moral tension of the American people.

If such be the state of America now, we must leave nothing undone to offset it. Should we rest content over the brilliant feats of our fighting forces and count only the weaknesses of our enemy such as its addiction to luxury and ease, complicated political and social conditions, regarding its $45,000,000,000 armament plan as moonshine and underestimating its strikng force, then, we would be committing the same blunder that Roosevelt has learnt to remedy at such cost.

It is only by knowing one's self and by knowing the enemy that victory can be won in every engagement. In the light of the recent tendency in the United States, we must increase our moral tension all the more since our war results are multiplying.

FARMING DEVELOPING IN NORTHERN CELEBES

Experts From Japan Diligently Teaching Inhabitants Proper Farming Ways

Domei

MENADO, CELEBES, September 16.—Agricultural development in the Minahassa district, northern Celebes, scene of operations by Japanese paratroops during the recent fighting on the island, is progressing steadily under the direction of agricultural experts from Japan.

Youthful inhabitants of the district are receiving agricultural training at the Minahassa Agricultural Training Institute which was established June 8, the Imperial Rescript Observance Day.

A six-month agricultural course is being given to 50 young Indonesians, future leaders of their respective villages.

When the Minahassa district was under the control of the Dutch, the native farmers failed to obtain proper training from Dutch pensioners and consequently experienced poor results with crops.

Unlike Dutch pensioners, young Japanese experts handle hoes and sow seeds, personally showing the young Indonesians best agricultural methods.

At the institute, young Indonesians receive regular training and are taught lessons in Japanese every night. Letters of thanks and encouragement stream into the institute day after day from their families.

Under Japanese leadership, jute, tentatively cultivated for the first time in the northern part of the Celebes, has been as high as eight feet while two harvest upland rice, which used to be reaped once a year, will be obtained this year.

60 Indian Soldiers Wounded Fatally By British at Bihar

(Continued From Page 1)

lative Assembly on Tuesday night, the Premier declared:

"In some parts of Bengal, the anti-British disturbance is subduing. But, as a whole, the situation has not been ameliorated at all since August 9 when the disturbance broke out, and it has been assuming more serious proportions in the past several days, particularly in Calcutta and other leading cities in the Province.

"Besides these threatening internal situations we are confronted with the menace from outside. The Provincial Government is exerting itself to meet the situation by the formation of volunteer corps. However, the anti-British sentiment is more threatening than the menaces from outside. We request workers to return immediately to work and students to the schools. Soldiers are requested to pledge again their allegiance to Britian. The crisis is now confronting India from inside and outside."

COMMERCE IS ARRANGED

Hongkong to Trade Manufactured Goods for Raw Materials

Domei

HONGKONG, September 16.—Arrangements have been made to import rice, coal and other necessities in exchange for the export of manufactured goods, the Government-General of Hongkong announced yesterday at a press conference.

Items to be imported will include, besides rice and coal, tobacco leaves from Burma, rubber from Malaya and cotton yarn from other districts.

The latter raw materials will be manufactured into smoking tobacco, rubber goods and textiles for re-exportation as finished products, it was revealed.

German Thrust After Stalingrad, Strength of Soviets Unpredictable

Military Circles on Both Sides Reveal Nothing Tangible—However, Will Be Big Blow to Allies And Restrict Russia's Future War Operations

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times & Advertiser)

ZURICH, September 15.—Informed quarters here cannot predict the direction of the next German thrust following the fall of Stalingrad, nor can they estimate the exact fighting power that will be left to the Soviets as both the German and Soviet military circles have not revealed anything as yet from which deductions can be made.

The Times, London, carrying a Moscow report dated Monday, said: "No one can deny that a decisive blow will be suffered by the United Nations as the result of the occupation of Stalingrad by the German forces. It is also feared that it will result in serious unrest among the Soviet leaders.

"Though there is no doubt as to the Soviets' determination to continue the war, there are indications that the fall of Stalingrad will prevent them from launching any effective military operations during the coming winter and next year."

This report, by dint of its frank remark as to the present plight of the Soviet Union, is attracting wide attention here. Some observers are of the opinion that the Soviet authorities had an ulterior motive in allowing this message from the Times' correspondent at Moscow to pass the censors. These quarters suspect that this report is intended to instigate the Anglo-American powers to hasten their establishment of a second front to relieve the Soviets.

As generally believed here, there is no indication that the second front will be realized soon as the Soviets aspire. Soviet leaders, however, are reported to be of the opinion that the landing of the Anglo-American forces on Europe could be effected if so desired by the United Nations.

The British authorities seem to hold the view that a second front can be realized by air forces, which plan, however, has been rejected by the Soviets as impossible to realize.

Under these circumstances, German military quarters are firmly resolved to gain as much results as possible from their operations around Stalingrad.

China Affair Medal Is Given Approval By Privy Councillors

A Government proposal for the creation of a "China Affair Medal" for those who have rendered distinguished services to the country in the China Affair, was approved Wednesday by the Privy Council at its regular session, states Domei. The session was held in the presence of His Majesty the Emperor and was attended also by Premier Hideki Tojo, who represented the Government, and all the other Cabinet Ministers, excepting Finance Minister Okinori Kaya. Members of the Privy Council who were present included Dr. Yoshimichi Hara and Baron Admiral Kantaro Suzuki, President and Vice-President respectively, of the Privy Council.

Chiang's Plans Fail As Food Lack Rages

(Continued From Page 1)

barracks, remarked.

"We had no towels or soap in our stores. Prices were skyrocketing and the farmers had no regular crops because of the shortage of fertilizer. Another reason for the food dearth is the acute shortage of manpower resulting from the new regulation that no man is exempt from military service.

I was in Kweilin when I decided to desert my barracks to join the Japanese. No shop fronts were open in the city because of the menace of Japanese bombing and the absence of goods for sale."

STUDY OF NIPPON LANGUAGE VERY POPULAR IN THAILAND

Japanese Shoppers Have no Difficulties, Says Secretary To Minister Yano

"You can get along pretty well in Thailand if you know the Japanese language," Miss Saiko Kimura, secretary to Minister Makoto Yano, who headed the Japanese Committee on the Thailand-French Indo-China Border Demarcation Commission, told the Asahi in an interview here yesterday, reports Domei.

Miss Kimura was in Thailand for a little more than a year with the Japanese Committee and returned to Japan recently.

Since the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War, Miss Kimura said that popular enthusiasm for the study of the Japanese language has mounted among the people in Thailand, and now Annamese and Indian merchants have an understanding of Japanese to the great convenience of Japanese shoppers.

Relating her impressions of Thailand, Miss Kimura asserted: "Premier Pibul Songgram impressed me as a refined and dignified person as he shook hands with me."

When she was taken around the Palace, she recalled she felt as if she had been wandering in a kingdom of dreams as it was painted and decorated in dazzlingly bright colors. She said that she treasures the silver compact given her by the Thai Premier.

Kansai Notes

The Osaka competition of the national model airplane contest to be held simultaneously in various cities in Japan on Sunday, September 20, in commemoration of Aviation Day will be held at the Nishinomiya Stadium from 9 a.m.

In view of the growing number of youths and children who are interested in aviation and who have taken up model aircraft making as their mutual hobby, the contest is guaranteed to be a gala affair with hundreds of miniature planes—gasoline engined and rubber-powered—as well as model gliders taking to the air at some time or other in the day.

The contest is under the auspices of the Japan Aeronautical Association and the Osaka Mainichi with the support of the Navy, Communications and Education Ministries.

In the meantime, on the fifth floor of the Daimaru Department Store in Kobe, the prize-winning entries of a scale model airplane contest is currently being exhibited to the public. These scale models comprise only warplanes of the British and American air forces skilfully constructed by middle and national school students. Displayed are admirable models of such well-known enemy aircraft as the Supermarine Spitfire, Hawker Hurricane, Curtiss P-40, Lockheed P-38, Bell Airacobra and Brewster Buffalo fighters as well as North American B-25, Boeing B-17 and Consolidated bombers.

New arrivals at the Oriental Hotel on September 16 included: Mr. H. Yamashita, Mr. and Mrs. S. Murakami, Mrs. T. Honya, Mrs. C. Kinoshita and family, Mrs. A. Hajiri, Mr. and Mrs. S. Kiudaka, Mr. H. Murakami.

'Kindness Sections' Prove Their Worth And Popularity as Tokyo Citizens Aided

The "Kindness Sections" which were inaugurated on September 15 in all ward offices in Tokyo to provide the citizens with prompt aid in solving their problems, have proved very popular and serviceable, reports the Miyako.

To the Kindness Section of the Shitaya-ku office, more than 200 cases have so far been presented by the citizens for solution. These cases cover a wide scope, ranging from the demand of a special allocation of foodstuff for ailing people to those of a purely personal nature.

The officials of the Kindness Section are busy giving prompt aid to the citizens in collaboration with the employment office for those unemployed; with the National Health Section when a marriage case is submitted, and with other sections and offices as the occasion dictates.

Explaining the function of the newly-established "Kindness Sections," Yoshinari Kawai, deputy-mayor of Tokyo had the following to say: "The kindness sections are open to all and handles any kind of inquiry, be it concerned with the distribution of foodstuff or employment or troubles arising from controlled economy.

"We are willing to extend every aid to those who need an urgent supply of foodstuff or facilities, such as milk for new-born babies, special allotment of rice for unexpected guests and automobile service in case of accidents or delivery.

"The authorities aim to brighten the lives of the citizens by giving considerate assistance through the kindness sections to those who are in need of consultation and prompt aid."

NEW CHINA CURRENCY ENJOYS POPULARITY

Now Circulated in Peace Zones And All Large Cities, Says Aoki

That the new Chinese currency issued by the Central Reserve Bank of China is circulating satisfactorily, not only in the model peace zones, but also in the principal cities including Nanking and Shanghai, was the observation made on Wednesday by Kazuo Aoki, economic adviser to the National Government of China at Nanking, states Domei.

Mr. Aoki arrived at Fukuoka Wednesday afternoon by air from Nanking and is en route to Tokyo to confer with the central authorities.

During an interview with the press upon his arrival in Fukuoka, Mr. Aoki revealed that the circulation of the new legal tender was satisfactory and added that this shows clearly that the Chinese people have great confidence in President Wang Ching-wei and the National Government.

According to Mr. Aoki, a temporary rise in commodity prices was witnessed as a result of the change from the old fapi to the new, but the authorities have already succeeded in arresting the upward tendency of prices.

He added that old fapi notes have disappeared completely in the model peace areas as well as in the principal cities.

PRIESTS URGED TO FIGHT

Nishi-Honganji Abbot Says Greater Efforts Needed

Count Kosho Otani, Chief Abbot of the West Honganji Temple, Kyoto, after the patriotic mass held on Wednesday morning, issued a message urging the priests throughout the nation to greater efforts, before starting out on his nation-wide pilgrimage.

"The current great war is an ideological battle aiming at the high ideals of maintaining international righteousness and building a new order. At this time, the priesthood must unite and conform to the wartime structure, and be determined to fight till the final victory, and serve the nation through religion."

Japan Times & Advertiser

Published by
The Japan Times, Limited
TOSHI GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku.
Central P.O. Box 144, 352, 368.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyoyubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64848.

BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA, Dojima Bldg., Tel. Kita 1770.
YOKOHAMA, 157 Yamashita-cho, Tel. Honkyoku (2) 5240.
KOBE, 65 Naniwa-machi, Kobe-ku Tel. Sannomiya 3970-71.

TERASHIMA STRESSES NEED FOR EFFICIENCY

Communications Minister Says Speed, Accuracy Essential In Wartime Routine Work

Despite the decrease in the number of officials, routine work should be dealt with quickly and accurately, said Communications Minister Ken Terashima at a conference held Wednesday at the Communications Ministry in connection with the simplification of the administration system, reports Domei.

As the result of the present administrative readjustment, Government offices have to execute routine work on a war-time basis and formalities concerning matters requiring approval have to be simplified, the Communications Minister said.

Every one must exert the greatest efforts in the execution of routine work, he declared.

In view of the fact that the present readjustment is absolutely necessary to win the War of Greater East Asia, formalities and procedures have to be simplified and routine work has to be executed for good of the general public, the Communications Minister concluded.

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Publisher and Printer: ....MASAO TAKAHASHI
Office: ....1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo

MORNING EDITION

Japan Times & Advertiser

Incorporating
The JAPAN CHRONICLE and The JAPAN MAIL

MORNING EDITION

No. 15,612 (THE 17th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1942 Price 15 Sen

Japanese Seaplane Bombs Oregon

GERMAN FORCES EDGING TOWARD CENTER OF CITY IN STALINGRAD FIGHTING

Severe Hand-to-Hand Battle Going on in Midst of Storm

TAKE MAIN STATION

Reich Tank and Infantry Units Make Successful Crossing Of Terek River

Domei

BERLIN, September 15.—Sanguinary hand-to-hand struggle between Soviet and German troops are ensuing in the battered, shell-torn streets of Stalingrad in the midst of a violent rain storm the D.N.B. reported today.

Information from the Stalingrad front indicates that steel-helmeted German troops are gradually smashing their way deeper into the heart of the city, crushing enemy resistance, the news agency said.

With the reported fall of Stalingrad's main railway station, desperate Red troops are using all possible means, including the shelter of houses and make-shift defenses, in a frantic attempt to check the German advance into the city.

The German advance into Stalingrad, the D.N.B. said, is being supported by dive-bombers and artillery, while infantry units are employing hand-grenades and flame-throwers in close-in fighting.

Attacking in Rain

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times & Advertiser)

BERLIN, September 15.—In a pouring rain the German forces which are attacking Stalingrad penetrated to a great depth the city on September 15, it is reported here. Severe fighting is going on between them and the defenders of the city.

The city presents the aspect of a stupendous defense position. There are few houses whose front and back gardens have strong defenses. Here and there in the city are obstacles placed and mine fields.

The Germans with bombs dropped from the air and fire from cannon are smashing the defenses of the city to make it possible for the infantry and engineering units to complete the work of eliminating the defenders which they are doing with flame throwers and explosives.

Admits Depot Taken

Domei

BERLIN, September 15.—German forces which have penetrated into Stalingrad city occupied today the central station of Stalingrad after fierce fighting, it was announced by the German High Command today.

Assisted by the Luftwaffe, German land units are continuing further severe attacks upon Soviet troops in the city.

Another unit of German forces, the communique added, yesterday successfully stormed a fortified factory zone located in the southwestern part of Novorossisk, adding that in the Terek sector a large scale enemy counter-attack was frustrated.

Between September 12 and 14, it added that the Soviet air force lost 227 planes, while 23 German planes failed to return back to their base.

Meanwhile, a Reuters dispatch from Moscow received in Lisbon today reported that the menace to Stalingrad was ever increasing.

The Reuters correspondent reported that German aircraft, which now have complete air supremacy over the Stalingrad area, are now conducting a series of fierce "systematic" air raids upon Soviet positions. Throughout last night, strong formations of the Luftwaffe effected large-scale bombing upon the central part of the city, the correspondent revealed.

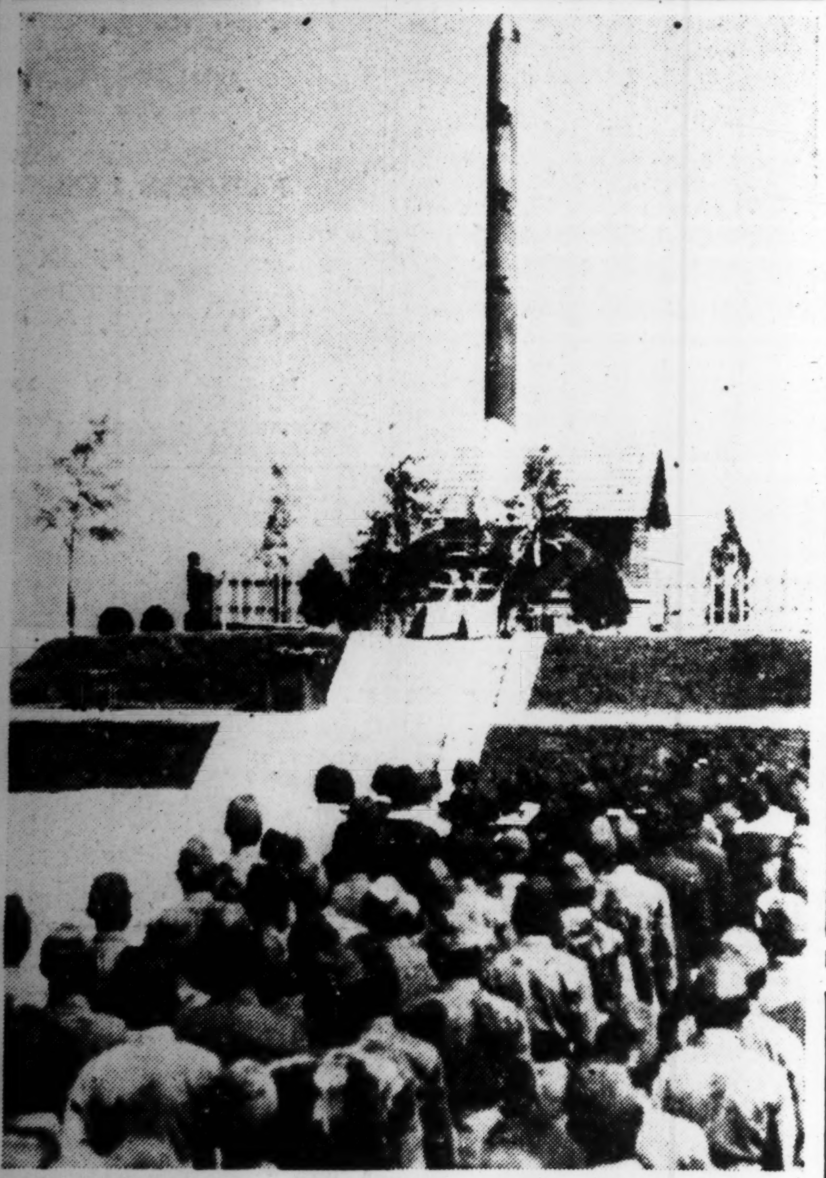
Germans Cross River

(Special to the Japan Times & Advertiser)
By Arrangement with the Asahi

STOCKHOLM, September 15.—Reuters reported today from Moscow

(Continued on Page 2)

Cenotaph for Heroes Unveiled



Above shows the solemn unveiling ceremony which was held September 10 for the temporary cenotaph erected on Bui Hill, Shonan (formerly Bukit Timah, Singapore), in memory of the gallant Japanese heroes who fell in action in the historic attack on the erstwhile British citadel.

PACIFIC WAR COUNCIL MOOTS INDIAN ISSUES

American Authorities Take Critical Attitude Toward British Pressure Method

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 15.—President Roosevelt presided at a meeting of the Pacific War Council held today at Washington to discuss Indian problems and the China situation, according to a report reaching here from Washington.

The disturbances in India, caused by the disobedience campaign by Indian Nationalists, and the possibility of adjustment of British-Indian relations were the principle objects of discussion at the meeting.

In view of the fact that the disturbances in India have not abated and the fear that India might prove useless as a base for United Nations aids to Chungking, the American Government authorities are taking a critical attitude toward the Brtiish authorities' oppressive measures which are serving to alienate Indians from Britain. Indications are, that the United States will probably be induced to take a step to mediate in the issue.

After the meeting, Walter Nash, Minister of New Zealand at Washington, who was present at the meeting as a representative of his country, said that India should be secured as the defensive base for the United Nations, and hoped for a solution of the issue.

Urges Public Cooperation

Domei

LISBON, September 15.—"In this moment of gravest crisis in Australian history, the people of Australia should cooperate fully with the Government," stressed Australian Prime Minister John Curtin in an address

(Continued on Page 2)

RAPID STRIDES MADE BY RUBBER INDUSTRY

Shonan Association Controls 3,200,000 Acres—Workers Produce Own Goods

Domei

SHONAN CITY, September 16.—The rehabilitation of rubber plantations in the Southern Regions has been making phenomenal progress under the supervision of the Shonan Rubber Association, which controls approximately 3,200,000 acres of rubber tracts in Malaya and Sumatra, it is learned today.

According to a report made by Saburo Matsumoto, chief director of the Association, who conducted an extensive tour of rubber estates in the Southern Regions, and information compiled by the Association at the end of August, the Shonan Rubber Association at present controls 1,200 rubber plantations covering an aggregate area of 2,000,000,000 acres in Malaya alone.

Of these rubber tracts, 1,700,000 acres are now under actual operation or slated to be developed in the near future and involve a total of 240,000 workers, it is said.

In addition to rubber development, the Association has already brought 60,000 acres of land under cultivation for supplying foodstuffs to rubber workers, with the object to make them self-sufficient.

Rubber plantations in the Island of Sumatra which are under the management of the Shonan Rubber Association reportedly cover an estimated total area of approximately 1,500,000 acres. In this area, the Association also has brought some 140,000 acres of land under cultivation for foodstuffs to supply plantation workers.

The Shonan Rubber Association, it is recalled, has been working in close touch with Japanese military

(Continued on Page 2)

NANLING SCENE OF GALA FETE; 9,000 PRESENT

Manchoukuo Emperor Pleased To Read Message—Axis Envoys Attend

NATIONAL ANTHEMS SUNG

Premier Chang Delivers Congratulatory Address at Gala Function

Domei

HSINKING, September 16.—His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo today attended a grand celebration participated in by more than 9,000 persons, including representatives of Japan, China, and the Axis Powers, for celebration of the Decennial Anniversary of the founding of Manchoukuo, which was held at Nanling in this city.

His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo arrived at the ceremonial pavilion shortly after 11 a.m., after those invited had seated themselves in more than 60 rows facing the Imperial dais.

Chang Gives Address

The fete started with the singing of the Japanese and Manchoukuo national anthems, followed by the reading of a congratulatory address by General Chang Ching-hui, Premier of Manchoukuo.

His Imperial Majesty was then pleased to read an Imperial message.

A banquet featuring both Japanese and Manchoukuo cuisine followed, during which the guests were entertained by dance numbers performed on the platform built in front of the Imperial dais.

Shouts of Banzai for His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo, led by Premier Chang, brought the function to a close.

His Imperial Majesty left the ceremonial grounds at 1:37 p.m.

Military Review Held

Domei

HSINKING, September 15.—His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo witnessed a military review this afternoon at Nanling, in commemoration of the tenth anniversary of the founding of the State of Manchoukuo.

The review was participated in by about 35,000 soldiers of the Manchoukuo Army.

Among prominent persons present at the review were General Yoshijiro Umezu, Commander of the Kwantung Army and concurrently the Japanese Ambassador to Manchoukuo, Premier Chang Ching-hui, the Chinese Ambassador, the German Minister and the Italian Minister.

Children's Parade Reviewed

Domei

HSINKING, September 15.—The parade by the children of those Japanese soldiers who gave their

(Continued on Page 2)

PIBUL STRESSES UNITED EFFORTS BY ALL ASIATICS

Establishment of Co-Prosperity Sphere Is Vital Problem to Entire World

THAILAND IS READY

Unity of Thought and Action Necessary in Driving Out Anglo-U.S. Influences

Domei

BANGKOK, September 14.—The immediate and paramount duty required of the peoples of East Asia in the epochal task of establishing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere is unity thought and action in driving Anglo-American influence from East Asia, declared Marshal Luang Pibul Songgram, Thai Premier, in a special article contributed to Domei.

The article is the last of a series of expositions and interviews entitled "The Way of Rising Asia" contributed by influential leaders of East Asia.

A direct translation of the Thai Premier's article follows:

Vital to World

"The establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere is not only a vital problem to East Asia, but also a historical problem vital to the entire world.

"Realizing the importance of establishing this sphere of mutual prosperity in this part of the world, Japan did everything in her power to make the Anglo-American Powers understand the actual circumstances of East Asia, and realize the necessity of creating a new order in the Eastern hemisphere. These endeavors were made by Japan to the very last moment because of her sincere desire to maintain peace. Her efforts, however, were all in vain.

"Adhering to their old policies of imperialistic domination, the Anglo-American Powers took no heed of Japan's peaceful endeavors, resorting to every form of antagonism including the freezing of Japanese assets, which finally led to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

"The repeated Japanese victories on land, sea and in the air vividly reveal that each and every Japanese is confident that he is fighting a war of righteousness.

"At this epochal moment, every nation in the Co-Prosperity Sphere should mobilize every particle of power and resources, and cooperate in the task of attaining victory in the present war.

"Thailand was well aware of the evil activities of the Anglo-Saxon Powers who were extending their detrimental influence into the political and economic activities of this country.

Thais Joined Japan

"The Thai Government, realizing the necessity of establishing the Co-Prosperity Sphere which was pro-

(Continued on Page 2)

Today's Press Comments

Thursday, September 17, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times and Advertiser.)

Grew's Warning

CHUGAI SHOGYO—Before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia there were some among the American military experts who had the temerity to declare that, once Japan and America met in the arena, Japan would be brought to her knees within less than three months. Despite the overwhelming victories won by Japan at the outset of the war, however, this conceited opinion has been influencing both the government and people of the United States. This is well known.

It is noteworthy, however, that as the truth of the American reverses in East Asia comes to light and as public criticism against the U.S. government's war policy becomes more vehement, Roosevelt and other leaders of America have not only been forced to admit our great national strength but have now set out to revamp America's national structure by holding up a correct estimate of Japan's national strength before the American public.

Also worthy of note is the fact that Joseph C. Grew, former American Ambassador to Japan, since his return home has made two speeches, pointing out the efficiency of the Japanese Armed Forces and Japan's great national strength and laying bare America's gross ignorance of Japan.

Grew's two speeches are not so much a frank and sincere expression of views as a means of domestic propaganda to help the government in guiding the people. It is undeniable, however, that Grew's warning, in the light of America's defeats and of the existing situations in Japan and America, has served as a reproach against the optimism entertained by the American government and people alike.

Not only that, but Grew's warn-

(Continued on Page 2)

SUBMARINE ALSO SEEN 30 MILES OFF COAST; AIR RAID CAUSES FIRE

Americans Shocked and Confused By First Air Attack on Mainland

Tremendous Excitement, Wild Rumors Characterize United States Reaction to Initial Aerial Raid—Previous Submarine Actions Recalled

The shocking news of the first air raid on the American mainland plunged the people of the United States into tremendous excitement and confusion aggravated by wild rumors, according to reliable Domei reports received here via Buenos Aires.

Since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, America has been exposed to the menace of the Japanese and the Axis Forces in the Pacific and the Atlantic, respectively. German submarines went deep into the American waters and raided shipping in the Caribbean Sea, while Japanese submarines appeared off the western coast of America at will to destroy America's marine transportation routes.

Now the Japanese Navy has taken the initiative in air raiding the American mainland, adding to the menace to America both from the sea and the air.

Japanese submarines severely bombarded Santa Barbara, California, on February 23; Vancouver Island, Canada on June 20; and the mouth of the Columbia River, Oregon, on June 21 and 22, throwing the enemy into utter consternation.

Since the Japanese bombardment of the American mainland in February, the American people have been under the fear of an air-raid by Japan, and air-raid alarms have been frequently issued throughout the western coast. Now what they feared has come true. Their consternation can be imagined.

Oregon Previously Hit by Subs

Oregon, on the Pacific Coast of America, which has been reportedly air-raided by the Japanese Naval Forces, was previously bombarded by Japanese submarines on June 22.

Oregon covers an area of 95,000 square miles, about two-thirds the area of Japan Proper. Its population is less than one million. Portland, the capital of the state, is situated about 100 miles up the Columbia, the second largest river in America.

Prior to the outbreak of the current war there were about 3,000 Japanese residents there, engaged chiefly in fishing. Oregon is noted for its forests. Japan as an importer of Oregon lumber and wheat, had been Oregon's best customer. For this reason, there had been a strong feeling against a Japanese-American war.

Yutaka Oka, Foreign Office official who came home in August aboard the exchange ship Asama Maru, had the following to say of Oregon:

"Oregon, noted in the past for covered wagons, has been in the limelight ever since the pioneer days. In contrast to the 'gold rush' immigrants in California, Oregon contains large numbers of 'religious' immigrants. The climate there is congenial. Agriculture is the principle industry.

"I was in Oregon until December 30 last year, when, along with the Embassy people, I was moved to Hot Springs in the East. There were about 4,500 Japanese in Oregon at the time of the outbreak of the current war. Most of them were in the northern part, there being not more than several score in southern Oregon. By the military order issued on the pretext of coast defense, they were requested to evacuate.

"Already before the start of the war there were dockyards, aluminum factories, etc. There were also training camps for the troops for Alaska. Coast defense appeared to be rather strong.

"Governor Charles Sprague of Oregon had been denouncing Japan's so-called southward policy even before the war, and advocated war with Japan at State Governors' conferences. He must have been flabbergasted by this air-raid."

Navy College Head Dies

Vice-Admiral Seiki Inagaki, President of the Navy Staff College, died of acute pneumonia at his home in Ogikubo, Suginami-ku, at 6 p.m. Wednesday. He was 52 years old. Funeral rites will be held at the Aoyama Funeral Hall according to Buddhist rites at 1 p.m. Friday.

Incendiary Bomb Fragments Said Picked Up After Attack

U.S. PUBLIC UPSET

First Bombing of American Mainland Took Place on Morning of September 9

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 15.—The United States mainland experienced its first Japanese aerial assault on September 9, when a solitary Japanese warplane dropped an incendiary bomb in the southwestern part of Oregon, causing a fire, according to a San Francisco dispatch received here today which quoted a disclosure made by the U.S. Western Defense Command.

The communique reported that a watchman named, Howard Gardner, sighted a seaplane of unknown nationality flying toward the mainland from the direction of the sea at about 6 a.m. on September 9 (Pacific War Time), and subsequently witnessed black smoke rising in the locality over which the Japanese machine passed.

On the same day, a United States patrol aircraft, the Western Defense Command said, spotted a submarine of an unknown nationality at a point about 30 nautical miles off the Oregon coast at about 11 a.m. and subjected the vessel to a bombing attack. The results of the attack, however, are unknown.

The raid was the first aerial attack on the United States mainland, the announcement said.

Raid Reports Made

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 15.—A detailed report on the air raid by Japanese aircraft over Oregon State was made by the United States Western Defense Command last night, according to a dispatch from San Francisco.

"The United States Western Defense Command after careful examination of the fragments of an incendiary bomb, discovered by a member of the Oregon State Forest Service Bureau, have come to the conclusion that it was a Japanese bomb.

"On September 9, at about 6 a.m. (Pacific Time) an unidentified small-sized seaplane was seen flying in from the sea and half an hour later the same plane was heard returning seaward. Visibility was poor at the time.

"About 11 o'clock in the morning of the same day, a United States army plane sighted and attacked an unidentified submarine about 30 miles off the coast, although the result of the bombing is yet unknown.

"At about 12:30 o'clock in the afternoon a fire was seen where later a large crater was found containing metal fragments on some of which were discovered what appeared to be Japanese characters."

U.S. Public Is Excited

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 15.—Commenting on the United States western Defense Command's belated disclosure that the American mainland, specifically the State of Oregon, on September 9 was subjected to its first aerial assault by a Japanese plane, Jerrold Owen, Civilian Defense Co-ordinator for Oregon, expressed hope today that the raid might serve to heighten the morale of citizens in the western part of the United States, the United Press reported from San Francisco.

The official strongly warned the people to be prepared, declaring that though the present attack was on a small scale, it serves as a forerunner of what may be expected in the future.

AWARDS TO BE GIVEN TO CIVILIAN AIRMEN

Communications Ministry Will Honor Outstanding Aviators With Medals on Air Day

For their services rendered to the development of civilian aviation, the Ministry of Communications will award the Medal of Aerial Merit to Kiyoji Torii, of the China Airways Company, Masao Omori, of the Dai-Nippon Airways Company, Hyakusaburo Niino, of the Asahi Shimbun, Tahei Yonezu, of the Manchuria Air Corporation, and Jiro Araki, of the China Airways Company at a ceremony to be held on September 20, on the occasion of the third Air Day.

At the same time a certificate of award and a sum of money will be granted to the Asahi Shimbun and to Otojiro Ito for their share in the progress of aviation.

Kiyoji Torii has been in the aerial service for over 19 years during which time he has spent nine thousand hours in the air. He has 700 hours of night flying to his credit. He will be honored not only because he is a flying expert but because his instructions and leading of younger fliers has been considered meritorious.

Masao Omori has been a flier for 18 years and has more than 7,000 hours of flying time to his credit. He has pioneered air routes to Taiwan, Shanghai, Tsingtao and Thailand and has several flying records. He also flew to Italy on a good-will trip.

Hyakusaburo Niino is a man with 20 years flying experience. During that time he has flown planes for newspapers and has been an active worker in developing young airmen. He flew on the first civilian good-will flight to China in a plane of domestic make and took part in the pioneer good-will flight to Thailand.

Tahei Yonezu has worked for 21 years for the development of scheduled flights and aerial surveying, fliers is considered of great merit. and his work in developing young He has 8,000 air hours to his credit.

Jiro Araki, with 9,000 hours flying time, has been active since 1925, and his services in developing scheduled flights and instructing young fliers has been exemplary.

The Asahi Shimbun will be honored because, since the founding of its foundation for the Nippon Students' Aerial Federation in April 1930, it has conquered all obstacles and has succeeded in creating many superior airmen from among the students. Its contribution to the development of Japanese civilian aviation has been of great service.

Otojiro Ito has worked for the progress of civilian aviation since the beginning of flying in Japan. In 1915 he established the Ito Institute for Aviation Research and worked for the development of aircraft construction and technique. Later he sponsored several flying clubs, and also worked for the diffusion of flying knowledge through the making ad flying of gliders.

Today's Press Comments

(Continued From Page 1)

ing clearly shows under what misconception President Roosevelt, Secretary of State Cordell Hull and other responsible American politicians acted throughout the Japanese-American negotiations.

Grew in his latest speech made on Sunday declared that the American public in general had misjudged Japan. If he really meant what he said, then this warning must be directed, not against the public, but against Roosevelt and other leaders first. It is the American government which, despite Japan's sincere and reasonable attitude, bluffed and coerced Japan and brought about the rupture in diplomatic negotiations. When we know that America's scurvy foreign policy was based on what Grew points out as a half-baked knowledge of Japan, we cannot but be surprised at the Roosevelt Administration's ignorance and its warlike character.

Without their Government's propaganda, the American soldiers on the front lines know, from the repeated defeats they have experienced, the real strength of Japan's Armed Forces. The miserable defeats at the opening of the war have imprinted "Fear Japan" defeatism in their minds.

Grew's Address

MIYAKO—In his address to his countrymen after his return from Japan, Joseph C. Grew, former Ambassador to Tokyo, admired the fighting spirit of the people of Japan, and warned his hearers that nothing would justify the forming of a low opinion of Japan's power. It is an address which only a man like Mr. Grew, with a good knowledge of Japan gained during his prolonged residence in this country, could make.

His motive in speaking about what is best in the Japanese people and their determination was not to plead for Japan. His business was to drive home to his countrymen the fact that Japan is a country not to be trifled with. He meant to have his countrymen become more earnest and be on their guard. If his address evokes a response among many Americans, it will mean that the American people will become strengthened in their determination.

Educational Reform

The move by the Education Ministry to shorten school terms represents the most drastic reform ever effected in education.

The Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association was prompt to take up the whole question of education and submitted plans for educational reform to the Government for reference.

We are ready to support the position of the Association in stressing the importance of reforming education to permit the people to be trained thoroughly in the spirit underlying the founding of the Empire and acquire a greater knowledge of science and technology. The Association and the people at large have a great wish that the Government will take a keen interest in the realization of what is proposed by the Association.

The training of school teachers and re-education of persons already in the teaching profession are essential for the realization of the ideal of education. As for the improvement of the treatment of school teachers, the question is important. The best way of having teachers remain in the profession for a long time is by treating them handsomely.

The Japanese Spirit

Was the Major Factor in Japanese Reduction of Singapore Against Overwhelming Odds, War Correspondent Writes

The remarkable achievement of the Japanese Forces in the reduction of Singapore, which the British boasted as impregnable, is attributed to the Japanese Spirit which sent the Japanese fighting men against overwhelming odds by Hisashi Eto, Army War Correspondent in Malaya.

Mr. Eto's article, "Japanese Spirit as I Saw It on Battlefields", in the September issue of the Kokumin Hyoron magazine, follows:

In covering the battles of Malaya and Singapore as a war correspondent I had the rare opportunity of getting a fairly accurate line on the so-called Japanese spirit. Of course I had been one of those who worked hard to grasp the true import of this spirit, but the issue had been more or less beclouded on account of the Western teachings to which we had been subjected in our time. And what I am going to discuss here is no more than just random thoughts that occurred to me during the lull of battles and observations I made in spots, but I trust they have a sufficient bearing on the subject matter—what the Japanese spirit is like as displayed on the battlefield and afterwards.

We have no doubt that the Japanese Forces are very strong, so strong indeed that they are sure to score victory at each engagement. But some claim that it is their savagery instinct that does the work and that they are superior in this respect to the Western people. I think this view is wrong, as my observations bear witness to my assertion.

In the case of a hand-to-hand fight, the fact that our men would not budge no matter how hard they were hit, but keep on advancing, may strike one as being an act of sheer savagery. But their act in this instance is not like that of a wounded bull. For in their hearts they think of their folks at home and of the people they know. In fact their feelings on such occasions are said to be far more intense than those of Western people. Of the home folks they have just one thought that their conduct will be considered as worthy of their son, husband, or father. The idea is closely associated with the reverence we hold for His Majesty the Emperor who is the center of our State. The men may not realize it at the time of fighting, but it is this instinct that has been cultivated traditionally, and permeating through every town and hamlet of our country, which we call the Japanese spirit.

Some might say that this is a remnant of the feudal system. It is true that some part of it may have come down from the feudal times, but it is not the whole thing which has been nurtured under the feudal or patriarchal system. There is something more to this Japanese spirit which will last as long as Japan exists on this earth.

Center of all Activities

This nation has come down over 2,600 years, always looking up to the Imperial House as the center of all the people's activities, political, spiritual, and communal. And all this while what has been traditionally cultivated under the glorious Imperial virtue is the Japanese spirit and principles.

To illustrate the point with our history, whenever a political turmoil of major size occurred, it was always the Emperor at the last moment who was depended upon to bring about pacification, which was invariably attained. For this reason, there is no record in our whole political history where any sanguinary, savagery disorder has taken place as in the case of the West. The people always pursued their followings contentedly and were made habitually to feel secure about their living. It created the tradition of a strong attachment of the people to His Majesty the Emperor. And under the benevolent rule they built up their towns and villages, resulting in the realization of a strong national spirit.

"To fight so as not to be ashamed of his villagers"—this is where their power of sure victory comes from. It differs from savagery instinct. Where it is regulated mostly by the idea of flesh in the West, it is the will and sentiment of the race, which brings success. It is the highest expression of the Japanese culture, which is none other than to forget self on the battlefield for the cause they are fighting for.

Now in going over the siege of Singapore there seems to be much in this respect to ponder upon. However, as I am a layman in the business of strategic plans and tactics, I cannot vouch for the correctness of my assertion concerning the respective strategies employed in the defense and siege of this former British stronghold of the Orient.

It is a fact that the British did not lay mines in the Johore Channel which measured in width from 1,000 to 1,500 meters. What did this mean? Ordinarily such a strategic place as this should have been mined before the siege had commenced. I am yet to hear a satisfactory explanation on this point.

It is possible that the enemy's strategy was based on the belief that the Japanese would try to penetrate the Bukit Timah hills in the attack on the city of Singapore, if there were no mines to impede their landing, and then when the right moment came he would concentrate his fire on the Japanese.

It must be remembered at this point that the rumors going the rounds about the rotation of the enemy guns was that they could confront only the seaside, and not turnable to the rear. But it was found out that they could be revolved all the way round and that the defense forces were organized mostly with artillery, instead of infantry.

Moreover, the shooting ranges were perfectly ascertained making no exception with the Bukit Timah heights. Adding to this there were ambuscading scouts and informers all over, advising the enemy of the approach of our forces to this sector. Some overseas Chinese were there too, who, while they put up the Japanese flag in the daytime, communicated with the British headquarters at night by means of their wireless apparatus. In this manner the British were waiting.

At first we thought such a landing before the enemy was a great difficulty, but it might make the going easier after the landing. As the channel was not mined, as though to invite our landing, it would appear that it was the enemy's intentions to attract our men to the Bukit Timah line and there to annihilate them. At least such might have been the enemy plan as it flashed on my mind afterward.

Difference in Psychology

As a matter of fact our losses at the Bukit Timah battle were considerable, as was reported by the newspapers at that time. If we stretch a point in our assertion, the enemy succeeded in his strategy. For our men were not confronted by the enemy infantry, but were to contend only with his cannon balls. To the enemy it must have appeared that our losses were heavy. But here the difference comes in, a diametrical opposition between the British ideas and those of the Japanese. It is the British war psychology, and for that matter with nearly all the Western people, to beat a retreat if they are too hard pressed, and not to consider it any humiliation. But not so with the Japanese, no matter how hard they are beaten, they advance forward, even going over the bodies of their fallen comrades. This is the difference; yet it produces an entirely different result—where a seemingly hopeless defeat is turned into a victory. It cannot be stressed too much that this is the most valuable asset in the prosecution of a sustained battle. The fighting spirit proves to be the deciding factor. This was plainly demonstrated in the siege of Singapore. It decided the battle of Bukit Timah.

The record shows that in the siege of Singapore we took 85,000 captives, a number which represented many times the strength of our forces. Yet, why were the British beaten? When I got to Singapore after its surrender and observed the overflowing hordes of captives in the streets, I could not help but wonder, and feel in a way resentful, at their apparent lack of fighting spirit. Some of our colleagues said that they felt the same way.

As to the causes of this, let us hear what the defending British commander said. He said: "Our army was composed of the British, Australian, and Indian troops, who had their own ways in going about this battle, which deprived them of unity and co-ordination of actions. And also we depended too much upon machinery and gave too little regard to the spiritual power." I am sure that both these reasons are correct. But supposing that the British troops alone had defended this Singapore which was long reputed to be impregnable, what would have been the outcome? How long could they have held out against the Japanese onslaught? The result must have been the same, for the enemy would have lacked the fighting spirit, depending too much upon machinery and neglecting the spiritual side of the battle. It was just the other way with our men. They took care of the spiritual side first and used the machinery in the best way they knew how.

Thus in going over the traces of this sanguinary, fierce battle, I cannot help but recall how great was the spiritual power, as the most and last reliable weapon, that carried the day. I might add as my firm belief that the essence of the Singapore siege was the spiritual fight between the contending armies and that the issue was decided by the difference of war psychologies between the two races.

Same Spirit After Battle

So much for the demonstrations of the Japanese spirit on the battlefield it was practically the same as manifested after the battle to my observations, although they were confined to what took place in Thailand, Malaya, and a part of Burma. It was the spirit conceived of the great Hakko-Ichiu or one brotherhood under which our military administration has gone into the work of reconstruction and rehabilitation.

Only this time, however, we have to deal with different nationalities and races, not on war basis, but on peace footing. In those leading cities in the south, particularly on any busy thoroughfare, there stand stores run practically side by side by the Indians, Annamese, Chinese, Caucasians, Thais, and Burmese, the like of which cannot be found in our own country. It is gathering together of different races and nationalities who expect to live like a big family under our leadership, which is embodied in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. In short, it is the Japanese spirit that stands in the back of this great undertaking.

Particularly noticeable was the question of the overseas Chinese who, during the course of our military campaign, caused a most serious racial problem. Of the 7,700,000 South Seas Chinese, those residing in Malaya, who are reputed to be better organized than the Chungking Chinese, proved to be the source of considerable trouble because of their hostile intentions and acts during those days.

But on realizing what we really meant, understanding our great Japanese spirit based on Hakko-Ichiu or one brotherhood, which stands for all races to find their proper places to live in in prosperity and happiness, they have pledged themselves, forgetting all their past, to cooperate with the Japanese.

This spirit admits of neither persecution nor extermination of those who were once hostile against us, once the hostilities have ceased. It is the spirit which forgets the past and goes into the future with humanity and benevolence.

It is not like the British way, the British imperialism, which treated Malaya, for instance, as an object of pure exploitations. To the Malayan products what did Britain do but limit her importation only to tin and rubber, while she got everything else, such other materials and foodstuffs, from her own dominions? Do you think that was fair even to those who produced the tin and rubber at her command, and not speaking of all others who had to live?

I was really surprised to find the actual conditions as existed before the war, since I came down here, and now feel grateful to see a great difference since the Japanese stepped in.

Rapid Strides Made By Rubber Industry

(Continued From Page 1)

authorities to restore as well as to increase the output of rubber in the Southern Regions. The Association is the key organization not only for producing rubber but gathering and exporting rubber products.

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GERMANS ENTERING STALINGRAD CENTER

(Continued From Page 1)

that in the Mozdok area strong German forces, made up of tank and infantry units, made a successful attempt at the crossing of the Terek River in the face of enemy fire on September 13.

The Soviet forces have withdrawn to a new line of defense after they had put up a stiff fighting against the Germans which had reached the southern bank of the river.

Reuters reports indicate that the Germans who now have a new bridge-head on which to fall back upon have been making a continuous advance in the face of severe enemy gun fire during the past 24 hours.

British Hold Slim Hope

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 15.—In view of the latest developments in the battle of Stalingrad, London reports which have hitherto voiced hope and expectations for a successful Soviet defense of the city suddenly expressed grave and pessimistic opinions today, stating that the fate of the Volga city will be determined within the next day or two.

With the sudden turn of events, "Moscow's miracle" can no longer be anticipated the reports said, putting all hope of a successful Soviet counter-attack in the background.

Death Struggle Rages

Domei

MOSCOW, September 16.—The Information Bureau of the Soviet Government announced yesterday that Soviet forces have been locked in battle with the German forces in the southern and southwestern sections of Stalingrad, as well as in the Mozdok sector, since last Monday night.

In the Mozdok sector, it said the German forces drove a wedge into a village, and the Red Army is now attacking the Germans.

Ferocious Battle Waged

By Arrangement with the Asahi

(Special to the Japan Times & Advertiser)

KUIBISHEV, September 15.—The war situation around Stalingrad is changing from day to day although not in a striking manner, it is opined here.

There is one point or several points at most which has for a number of days on end been the scene of ferocious fighting between the Germans and the Soviet forces defending Stalingrad.

The pace of the German advance on the Soviet citadel has been slowed down for the last few days.

The Soviet authorities have announced that the Soviet forces have lost one or several villages to the west and southwest of Stalingrad almost daily during the past few days.

There are mounting indications that there is a steady increase in the pressure exerted by the Germans on the metropolitan area of Stalingrad.

It is admitted on every hand here that there is a grave threat to the city of Stalingrad.

Pacific War Council Moots Indian Issues

(Continued From Page 1)

to the nation today, according to a Canberra dispatch received here.

Prime Minister Curtin further declared that every man, woman and child in Australia, are just as much a part of the fighting front as those men in the armed forces.

He also urged the populace to assist in the country's war efforts by growing vegetables privately, and if possible, to cover other deficiencies by themselves.

Pibul Stresses United Efforts By All Asiatics

(Continued From Page 1)

posed by Japan, took the side of Japan with the outbreak of the war, concluding shortly afterwards an alliance with that country.

"Both countries pledged to respect each other's independence and integrity, at the same time promising mutual cooperation and support.

"Thailand is closely cooperating with Japan not only economically but also politically.

"Premier General Hideki Tojo has declared that the object of the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere is to have all the nations of the Sphere establish themselves in their proper places with Japan in the center, and thereby enjoy the fruits of mutual welfare and prosperity. He has also declared that this new order fundamentally differs from the Anglo-American conception of the term.

"Thailand is in perfect accordance with Premier Tojo's opinions, and to realize those ideals, Thailand has recognized the National Government of China and Manchoukuo, and is forming closer ties of friendship with those countries.

"Thailand is also supporting India's independence movement, as this country has close affiliations with India since ancient days, particularly in the fields of culture and religion.

"Anglo-American influence must be driven out of East Asia completely, and after this is accomplished, all the nations must firmly unite in establishing a sphere in which each nation will form a powerful unit, and in which each nation will have the opportunity to enhance it's own national prosperity.

"Supporting Japan in every possible way, Thailand is exerting its entire efforts toward the establishment of this sphere where peace and prosperity will reign forever."

Nanling Scene Of Gala Fete; 9,000 Present

(Continued From Page 1)

lives for the establishment of Manchoukuo were reviewed by His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo at the ceremonial grounds at 11 a.m today.

Receives Congratulations

Domei

HSINKING, September 16.—Premier Chang Ching-hui today received a congratulatory message from General Gen Sugiyama, Chief of the Japanese Army General Staff, offering sincere felicitations over the tenth anniversary of the founding of Manchoukuo, it was learned.

Similar messages were also said to have been received by the Premier from General Kuniaki Koiso, Governor-General of Chosen, and General Shunroku Hata, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China.

日本語會話文典

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RESISTANCE POWER OF ENEMIES BARED

Army Press Section Tells of Serious Plight of U.S., Britain, Chungking

The Japanese must keep on fighting until America and Britain are completely crushed and for this objective the enemies' resistance and fighting power must be taken into consideration. Fighting power is a total power of a country and therefore must be examined from all angles. In time of war the exact fighting power of the enemy is not generally known to each other. Furthermore, it must be reckoned that there is an invisible fighting power, which usually does not manifest itself in a concrete shape, so declares a long article printed by the Army Press Section under the title "Examination of Fighting Power of the Enemies" in the latest issue of the Shuho, weekly report published by the Board of Information. The article is substantially as follows:

1. Britain

To begin with Britain. Britain has been securing the dominating power of the world for the last 300 years and by ruling over the Seven Seas put up a big bluff saying, "The sun never sets where the Union Jack waves". Judging from the general situation, however, that country is already treading the path to a decline. The British national strength has been waning with each war the country has been engaged. This has become more pronounced than ever since the start of the War of Greater East Asia. Racking his brain how to break through this predicament, Prime Minister Winston Churchill has visited Washington twice and this clearly reveals the fact how distressing the situation is to Britain. Let us examine the British power of resistance in the economic and moral domains.

In examining the economic power of resistance it is presumed that the study of supply of materials which are absolutely indispensable to the execution of wartime economy and the raising of necessary funds required for this, will form the basis of examination. As to the relations of materials, the study can be divided into the examination of the supply and demand of foodstuffs, clothing materials and industrial materials. First, the self-supplying ratios of foodstuffs in the British Isles are:

Wheat flour 13 per cent; sugar 28 per cent; potatoes 97 per cent; fruits 23 per cent; vegetables 75 per cent; fodders 35 per cent; meat 49 per cent; milk 100 per cent; tea, coffee and cocoa nil; butter 10 per cent; fish 88 per cent; eggs 65 per cent.

Milk and potatoes only are self-sufficient in time of peace. Those having comparatively high percentages of self-sufficiency are cheese, fruits, butter, fats and margarine. Rice, olive seeds, tea, coffee and cocoa must be imported.

For its foodstuff, England used to depend to the extent of 50 per cent upon its overseas dominions and 20 per cent upon Denmark and other Scandinavian countries. Due, however, to the German domination over the European Continent, it became impossible for England to get foodstuffs from there and consequently that country changed its policy to get them from America. The outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia has considerably restricted the British transportation from America. As far as the foodstuff problem is concerned, England is in a fairly dangerous position. Whether a country is capable of going through a sustained warfare or not depends largely upon the extent of its self-sufficiency of foods. Germany's defeat in the last World War was caused by an acute shortage of foodstuffs and this in turn induced the popular mind to grow restless and the social condition to be confused.

Fiber Materials Situation

Turning to fiber materials, Britain has the largest resources of the kind in the world, but the supply to England is from its overseas dominions. India, Australia, New Zealand and Canada supply these materials, but England itself has none. If, therefore, these dominions go off the British rule, this will deal a vital blow to the British fiber resources and this naturally will form a cause of the declining of fighting power.

How then is industrial materials? England can self-supply only coal and iron ore. Iron manufacturing materials will not be completely self-sufficient. Labor problem is becoming more and more serious and this is tampering with the securing of full production of coal. Iron ore is 67 per cent self-sufficient, but manganese ore, which is absolutely necessary for steel manufacture, is impossible of self-sufficiency. Viewed from industrial materials, therefore, the self-sufficiency of England for defensive purposes is in a very dangerous position.

Self-sufficiency of pig iron is nearly 100 per cent, but that of tungsten is only 2 per cent, lead 24 per cent, tin 7 per cent, zinc 28 per cent, while that of asbestos, mica, bauxite, manganese ore, nickel, antimony, chromium, quicksilver and rubber is nil. Copper is only 3 per cent self-sufficient, aluminum is comparatively good with 31 per cent, while petroleum products are but 5 per cent self-sufficient. The shortage is made good with the supplies by America. The defense of England cannot be done even a single day without American supplies of these materials.

This accounts for the fact that Britain is imploring America for help disregarding its prestige. America, too, will find itself in a predicament, should its brother country be defeated without its substantial help.

How to raise money necessary for production is a matter bearing on the British fighting power. Four methods provide the background for money raising from abroad, namely, (1) the export of merchandise (2) money in renumeration of materials supplied (3) forwarding of reserve gold and (4) acquisition of credit. After all this must be depended upon America. America during the last World War lent a huge amount of money to European countries, but has failed to get even its interest, not to mention the principal. This is a bitter experience to America and naturally the loan question is a very hard nut to crack.

Trade Routes Exposed

The export trade is the best and quickest way to meet the purpose, but, even this is not enough, since overseas trade routes are exposed to a considerable danger and so many merchant vessels are sunk every day. Consequently the export trade is very depressed now. To England the trade routes to the European Continent are intercepted by Germany and Italy and those to East Asia by Japan. Only those to South and North America, Africa and West Asia are open. Looking over the trade figures, imports have gained heavily, while exports have gone off. The foreign trade is one-sided and conditions are ugly. In these circumstances, a slim hope is entertained on money raising by means of trade.

Mobilization of national wealth or selling of overseas capital is now left. How much gold reserve has England? A pretty large amount was lost in the last World War and the amount in October, 1938, was £1,000,000,000. In that year the amount dwindled sharply to £450,000,000. In 1940 the majority of the remaining amount were spent. England has no gold overseas now.

A great problem bearing upon the maintenance of the economic fighting power of England is in the number of transports. England cannot be done without importing munition, foodstuffs and other necessary materials from overseas. The attention of all countries naturally is focussed on how the British shipping is situated. No exact data are known of course, but, judging from the figures made public by various countries, the British shipping condition is like the following:

When the European War broke out, Britain owned 21,000,000 tons of ships and its subsequent seizure of ships of neutral countries with an aggregate of about 10,000,000 tons made the total tonnage about 30,000,000 tons. Many ships have been sunk by German air forces and submarines. Up to June last, about 15,000,000 tons of ships are supposed to have been sent to the bottom (the German side claims the sinking of 19,640,000 tons, while the British figure is 11,260,000 tons). If those sunk by the Japanese Navy after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia are added, the present strength of the British shipping is imagined to have gone below the 20,000,000 ton mark, even if the newly-built ships are included, and is roughly estimated at from 17,000,000 to 18,000,000 tons.

Suppose the whole tonnage is about 18,000,000 tons, the British shipping is in a state of distress. Of net figure, about 1,500,000 tons are unserviceable at least for the time being, due to their being damaged, not less than 3,000,000 tons are requisitioned for military purposes, 2,300,000 tons belong to various dominions and are for coastwise transportation in the British Isles, 3,200,000 tons are used as oil tankers, and the remaining 8,000,000 tons, or 5,000,000 to 6,000,000 tons at the conservative estimates, are used for maintaining the life of England.

Shipbuilding Capacity Reduced

In ordinary times the gross amount of import cargo into England ranged from 65,000,000 to 70,000,000, tons a year, of which about 50,000,000 tons are of absolute necessaries, for which about 37,000,000 or 38,000,000 tons of shipping were needed. The rotation ratios of British shipping is three times a year in time of peace. Roughly estimating the rotation of the present shipping of 7,000,000 or 8,000,000 tons at three or four times a year, only about 32,000,000 tons of goods can be transported. Britain used to have a large shipbuilding capacity, but, interrupted by labor shortage, German air-raids, restricted transportation and various other disadvantageous conditions incidental to the War, its present shipping capacity has fallen below 1,000,000 tons to 600,000 or 700,000 tons. Even if the shipbuilding capacity of America is added, the total capacity is estimated at 2,600,000 tons a year. For the time being, Britain may possess a fairly large, if not very large, amount of materials to keep the war going, but now British ships are subjected to relentless sinking to the monthly amount of 800,000 or 900,000 tons. In the future, sea offensives of Japan and Germany will be carried out intensively and, if this condition lasts for about two years, Britain will be ruined, as far as the shipping is concerned.

How the moral front stands in Britain is the question to be examined here. The British situation has been remarkably disadvantageous since the start of the war and, however, self-composed and calm the British people may be, this cannot but be causing them anxiety.

Britain has lost its possessions in Greater East Asia and many of its vessels have been sunk. Its losses are considerably heavy, as compared with those of America. America has no dominion of its own and naturally feels rather easy, while Britain will be deprived of much of its prestige by the loss of its overseas dominions. As a matter of fact, India, Australia and the Union of South Africa are grumbling over British defeat and do not obey the orders of London. This is the greatest British worry. Britain has led a luxurious life so far. When the internal situation goes from bad to worse, anti-war and anti-military sentiment will unconsciously overcome that nation. Britain thus is treading a path of decline from the historical background and viewpoint of destiny. British themselves admit this. Britain has experienced a series of defeats and also has lost one thing after another. However self-composed the British may be, they cannot but be consternated at this state.

(To Be Continued)

Children of East Asia

In the Philippines: (1) Filipino tots clustering around Japanese Boy's Festival dolls and wistfully wishing they could be in Japan when the festival season comes. (2) Beating a tune on a drum, a cute "young lady" entertaining her kindergarten classmates. In French Indo-China: (3) A young Annamese selling paper on the street. (4) (Children of overseas Chinese at their "roadside" stand. In Malaya: (5) Classroom scene in a boy's elementary school. (6) Girl's elementary school pupils enjoying their calisthenics.

INSTITUTES PLANNED FOR ASIA LANGUAGES

Keio University to Found Research Body—College to Facilitate Study

With the study of Asiatic languages as a primary object, a language research institute and a college will be founded by the authorities of Keio University, reports the Asahi.

This linguistic research institute under the direct control of the university is to be devoted to the academic study of all the languages in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and other related languages. For the time being, chairs for 10 Asiatic languages will be established with the aid of noted linguists.

The college, on the other hand, is to be established as an enterprise of the research institute to provide the people in general and particularly those who desire to play an active role in the Southern Regions with necessary linguistic knowledge. The college is expected to hold day and night classes.

With the sanction of the Education Ministry, both the research institute and the college are scheduled to be opened from this coming October with the mansion of the Fukuzawas, the founder of Keio University as the school building.

Stirring Scene of Singapore Surrender Depicted by Artist in Dramatic Painting

The stirringly dramatic scene where Lieutenant-General Arthur Percival, Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in Malaya, unconditionally surrendered Singapore to the Imperial Forces under Lieutenant-General Tomoyuki Yamashita will be vividly recorded in a painting now being drawn by Saburo Miyamoto, according to Domei.

Mr. Miyamoto, whose works have figured prominently in the Nika Art Exhibitions, is considered one of Japan's foremost artists.

Mr. Miyamoto was dispatched on a three-month trip by the Army to inspect the scenes of battle in Malay and Shonanto as well as to make sketches of Lieutenant-General Tomoyuki Yamashita, the former enemy commander Percival and others. The painting was depicting the surrender of the British in Singapore at the Ford Factory on the Bukit-Timah Heights commenced on the first of this month and is expected to be completed by November.

In the painting Lieutenant-General Yamashita, laying down his sword, is shown waiting for the final "Yes" or "No" from the enemy commander Percival, who is whispering to Interpreter Major Wilde, uneasiness showing in every line of Percivals face. Even in the rough sketch the brush of the painter has caught well the breathtaking atmosphere of that historical occasion.

In order that the painting may be left to posterity as a historically correct piece of art, Mr. Miyamoto has spared no pains, having sketched from living models the 17 persons appearing in the painting. Upon completion, this painting will be presented to the War Ministry, while the same scene on a smaller canvas will be presented to the Imperial Household Department.

Discusses Work

On interviewing the painter in his studio at Okusawa, Tamagawa, Setagaya-ku, he discussed the painstaking efforts expended on the work.

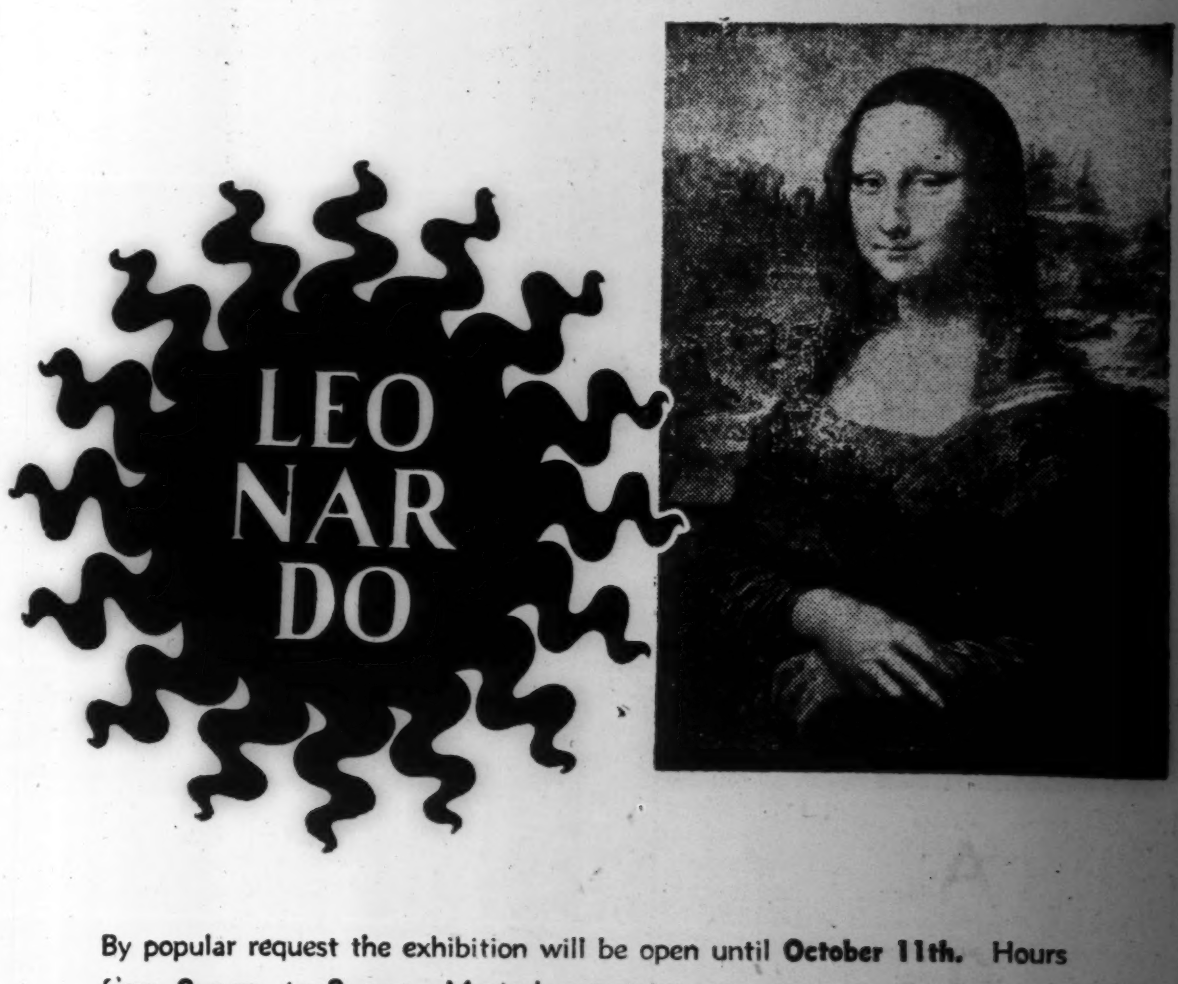
"While sketching the enemy officers, I noticed that they were very much perturbed as compared to the cheerful attitude of the other captives. The names of those partaking in the meeting at the Ford Factory had been written down on a placard and hung there, so I could easily get the names. Human memory is quite unreliable for no one seems to remember the color of the Japanese-English dictionary on the table at the right of the room. I cannot ascertain the size of the Japanese flag and the Union Jack set against the wall in the back, and am having investigations made on this point. Naturally, the flags are not in the painting as yet. The movies and photographs of the scene are very good references, but minute details cannot be obtained so I am having a chair made the same size as the one Percival sat in, from which, with a model seated in it, I will study the lines around the hip. This being the first time the Government has shown interest and taken positive action with respect war paintings, I am prepared to strive to the best of my ability for the completion of a work that will hand down to posterity the glorious victory of the Imperial Forces in the War of Greater East Asia."

RINASCIMENTO DELL 'ASIA
MOSTRA DI LEONARDO DA VINCI

Leonardo da Vinci Exposition

Pains-taking works by the Italian genius, though centuries old, are precisely models of those now in use. All of them exhibited can be nothing but marvellous

Scientists, engineers, scholars, students as well as boys who are interested in scientifical invention pay a visit



By popular request the exhibition will be open until October 11th. Hours from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. Musical entertainments, tea served gratis and light foods available

At SANGYO-KAN, Near Shinobazu Pond, Uyeno Park.

Sponsored by NIPPON SEKAI BUNKA FUKKO-KAI

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MANCHOUKUO FILMS GAINING POPULARITY

Movement to Promote Industry First Launched by South Manchuria Railway

Along with the gala celebration of the 10th anniversary of the founding of the State of Manchoukuo which was held on Tuesday both in Japan and Manchoukuo, another gala celebration of the 5th anniversary of the establishment of the Manchurian Film Association is scheduled to be held on September 21 at the organization's studio.

In tracing the embryonic days of the film industry in Manchoukuo, we find that it has undergone rapid development.

In view of the fact that Manchoukuo is inseparable in its ties with Japan, untiring efforts have been made by the latter to develop the film industry of Manchoukuo, with greatest endeavors directed toward the setting up of the proper organs needed for the purpose.

In the early days of film production in Manchoukuo, the South Manchuria Railway Company served as the main studio in producing films with themes centering on things Manchurian, the purpose of course being to introduce various aspects of Manchoukuo to foreign countries. Consequently, these films produced by the company soon found a welcome market in Japan.

The first movement for popularizing the film industry in Manchoukuo was launched at about the sixth year of Taisho, or 1917, by the South Manchuria Railway Company. With the gradual progress made in the distribution of films produced in the country, by 1936 there was brought into being a well-organized system by which they could be distributed smoothly.

Agency Formed in 1939

The Manchurian Film Association was first brought into existence in 1939. With the advent of this association and the resultant acceleration in the production of films, there came about seemingly halcyon days in the film industry of Manchoukuo. In the following two years, the number of motion picture fans increased tremendously.

Today there are 88 movie theaters in Manchoukuo owned by White Russians, and an additional 82 operated by Manchoukuoans. The number of those admitted to the former annually is said to have been approximately 5,000,000, with the income from ticket sales calculated at roughly ¥2,000,000 to 3,000,000. The number of people admitted to the latter annually has been registered at approximately 20,000,000. It is also calculated that the average number of times a White Russian goes to a theater in a year is said to be three and a half times, thus constituting a ratio which compares favorably with that of Japan. However, compared with this, the average number of Manchoukuoans who go to see motion pictures is still very small.

Negishi Paved Way

The first motion picture producer to go to Manchoukuo was the late Koichi Negishi, managing director of Nikkatsu. His efforts to popularize films in the country, however, did not prove very successful because the time for fulfilling such a mission was found to be still immature. Nonetheless, his efforts undoubtedly laid the necessary foundation for the subsequent development of the film industry in the country.

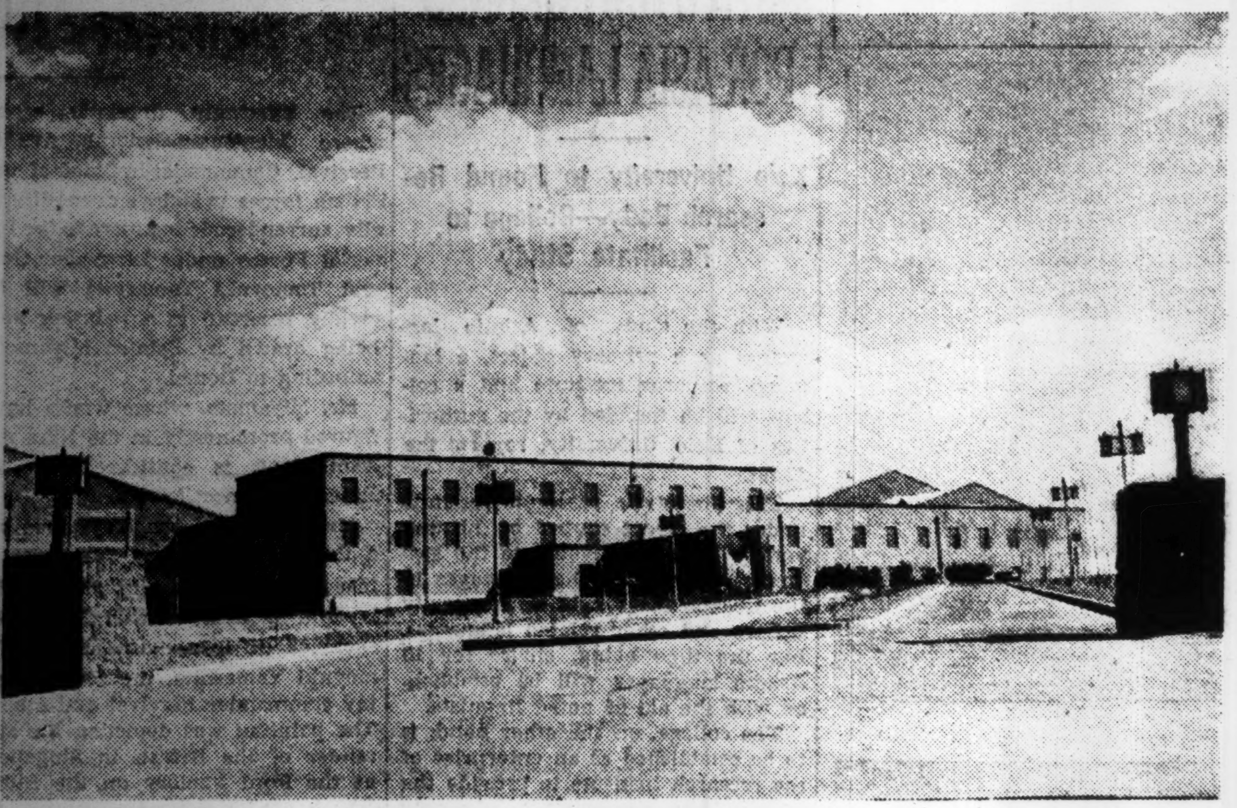
There were many ups and downs in the history of the film industry in Manchoukuo. At one time, the production of all newsreels or cultural films was discontinued, while at another, popular interest shifted from melodramatic films to other species. Under the circumstances, it became imperative on the part of those in charge of the film industry in the country to introduce many changes in the personnel of the Manchurian Film Production Company, with the result that the main positions such as those of the director, scenario writer or of the cameraman were given to Manchoukuoans. The Manchurian Film Production Association is concentrating all efforts on the production of films based on life in Manchoukuo. Sometimes, however, Japanese themes are borrowed.

RECEPTION BODY NAMED

C.P.S.

NANKING, September 16.—For the purpose of extending a rousing welcome to the three Japanese Special Envoys, former Premier Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma, former Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita and former Communications Minister Ryutaro Nagai, who will leave for China soon to strengthen the ties of Sino-Japanese cooperation, President Wang Ching-wei has appointed the following members to form a Reception Committee with Dr. Chu Min-yi Minister of Foreign Affairs, as Chairman: Chen Chun, Minister of Interior Lin Pai-sheng, Minister of Publicity Hsu Su-chung, Chief Secretary to the President, Tang Mang, Chief Aide-de Camp to the President, Chow Hsueh chang, Mayor of Nanking, and Chow Lung-hsiang, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Modern Film Studios in Manchoukuo



Shouldering the heavy responsibility of producing and distributing a steady flow of films to satisfy the increasing public demand in Manchoukuo, the Manchurian Film Association, which will celebrate the fifth anniversary of its inauguration on September 21, has erected the modern studios shown above to carry out its important mission.

Theatrical Notes

By Tsunejiro Amakata

In honor of the two celebrated figures of the traditional Kabuki circles, an elaborate program with excellent cast is now being contemplated to be presented at the Kabukiza next month. This will be the so-called memorial performance for the 50th anniversary of the death of Kawatake Mokuami, famous playwright, as well as for the 37th anniversary of the death of Fukuchi Ochi, famed dramatist, in the mid-Meiji period. The contemplated performance will be divided into two; namely, the matinee and evening show.

According to an advance notice, "Churei" (The Loyal Souls), which was dramatized by Genjiro Yoshida, former professor of Waseda University, from a noh drama of the same title, will be staged with Koshiro Matsumoto in the featured role. Details of the program are now being arranged with careful attention so as to bring out on the stage the shadows and atmosphere of the two famous playwrights. Those who will be the headliners of the cast include Uzayemon Ichimura, Koshiro Matsumoto, Kikugoro Onoye and Kichiyemon Nakamura, who will meet on the same stage for the first time in the past five months.

"Seika no Ichi" (The Market of Fruits), by Haruko Ushijima, which won the Kuriyagawa prize, will be dramatized by Osuke Agi for presentation at the Imperial Theater next month. It will be played by the Geijutsuza dramatic troupe and featured by Yaeko Mizutani in her first appearance at this theater.

The Shin Jido Gekidan, a newly organized juvenile dramatic group, will play at the Kokumin Shin Gekijo for three days from September 28. The program will be featured by a four-act drama entitled "Ryokushoku no Hata" (The Flag of Green Color,) by Hiroshi Totsuka.

In compliance with the rapid progress of modern-school theatrical activities, the Kokumin Shin Gekijo, the home of modern plays, which was formerly known as the Tsukiji Little Theater, is full of engagements by various theatrical groups until the end of this year. It is reported that altogether 11 performances are promised to be presented in the coming three months and a half.

The Shinsei Kazoku, which was organized by Fukuko Sayo, former star dancer of the Takarazuka Girls' Opera Company, and several popular stage players, and which is now making its first performance at the Tokyo Gekijo, is scheduled to play at the Minamiza in Kyoto next month. In November, the Shinsei Kazoku will proceed to Osaka to fulfill its engagement at the Kabukiza there.

Members of the Flower Class and Moon Class of the Takarazuka Girls' Opera Company will make a joint performance at the local Takarazuka Gekijo, starting September 26. Their program will consist of three plays; namely, "Kokoro no Furusato" (The Home of Mind), "Ninin Bakama" (a classical Japanese dance), and "Kibo no Otome" (Promising Girls).

Chinese Citizenship Clarified

C.P.S.

NANKING, September 15.—Any Chinese, who has been naturalized as a foreign subject or citizen without the approval of the Ministry of Interior, is not regarded as a foreigner, but remains under the jurisdiction of Chinese law courts, according to a precedent established on January 20, 1934.

EXCLUSIVE PICTURES FOR SOUTH PLANNED

Shochiku, Toho, Dai Nippon Film Firms Ready With Big Productions

With the positive cooperation of the War and Navy Ministries, the "big three" in the cinema world, the Shochiku, Toho and the Dai Nippon film production companies will shortly start on pictures which are to be produced solely for consumption in the Southern Regions, it was revealed by Domei on Wednesday.

The 11 most interesting productions to be sent to the South comprise Shochiku's "Fighting Spirit," "Burma Campaign," "Smiling Greater East Asia" and "Japanese Residents Without Arms"; Toho's "Battles of Hawaii and off Malay," "Wings of Victory," "Opium War," and "Last Day of Corregidor,"; and Dai Nippon's "General Offensive on Singapore," "Collapse of the British Empire" and "Genghis Khan."

It was further disclosed that the authorities are considering producing musical and comic pictures to be shown in the Southern Regions.

MAIN ORGAN TO BE OPENED TO TRAIN MEN FOR SOUTH

The central organ for training men to lead development work in the Southern Regions is expected to be opened on October 1, under the name of Konan Rensei-in or Lift-South Training Institute. It was approved at Tuesday's Cabinet meeting.

The new school will displace all the similar institutes now operating under Government control. It will be divided into three departments in accordance with the kind of trainees to be admitted therein, including young men working in Government offices and business houses, graduates from colleges and universities and those who have finished the course of middle-schools.

The Government, in order to operate the proposed institute under its own management, is reported to have decided to defray ¥396,000 out of its second reserve fund.

AUSTRALIA GETS CRUISER

Britain Gives Shropshire to Replace Lost Canberra

Domei

LISBON, September 14.—To replace the loss of the ill-fated Canberra, Australian cruiser and flagship sunk by the Japanese Imperial Navy in the Battle off the Solomons, the Shropshire, 9,850-ton British cruiser, will be ceded to Australia and it will be rechristened "Canberra," it was announced today by Australian Prime Minister John Curtin, according to a Reuters dispatch received here from Canberra.

Inouye Named for Post

The Spinning Federation of Japan, in accordance with the agreement reached among Shingo Tsuda, president of the Kanegafuchi Spinning Company, Otokichi Shoji, president of the Toyo Spinning Company, Gengo Kodera, president of the Dai Nippon Spinning Company, and Seijiro Miyajima, president of the Nisshin Spinning Company, has decided to recommend Kiyoshi Inouye, director of the Kanegafuchi Spinning Company, for chairman of the Cotton and Staple Fiber Control Association, now that the position had been formally rejected by Mr. Tsuda, says Domei on Tuesday.

Music and Appreciation

(Part III)

By ONAMUN-MAS

Let us consider what factors are necessary for the re-creation (performance) of musical works. At first, a rather sharp distinction was made between the Composition and the Performance (or in other words, between the Composer and the Performer) for the sake of clarity and convenience, but actually, such a keen distinction between these two is not possible. One identifies itself with the other quite naturally. That is to say, one cannot become a composer without being more or less of a performer, and vice versa. This fact has been illustrated on numerous occasions in the past as well as at present. Specializing in one or the other is ultimately more a question of temperament and the ego's instinct for a fuller expression of itself and for the fulfilment of a musical ideal.

A beautiful voice or a beautiful tone is one of the most important factors for the re-creation of musical works. But here again, "one man's meat is another man's poison," and so we cannot possibly have an objectively beautiful voice or tone so absolute as to defy any qualification but complete approval. A good many of us would agree that Caruso, Melba Paderewski, Casals, Kreisler, Cortot, Horowitz and others had or have beautiful voices or tones, but quite a few of us would also give our modified approval to them without in the least disparaging their beautiful qualities. This is quite natural and where one may not completely fulfil our notion of a beautiful voice or tone, another will. Here again, the qualities which make up a beautiful sound depend largely on the listener's "musical instinct" and that indescribable something which may be called Beauty for want of a suitable word. It is again a question of degrees, whether this sense of the Beautiful is dormant or awake in the highest measure. When this sense of the Beautiful is dormant, it can be cultivated and developed to the fullest extent, if given an opportunity and a suitable atmosphere. But, if this sense of the Beautiful is non-existent (which is very rare and almost unimaginable) no amount of education or training, musical or otherwise, will bring about any desired effect.

Beauty of Tone Defined

What are the attributes of a beautiful voice or tone? Perhaps, purity of sound, that is to say, sound free from any secondary noise, is of paramount importance. Closely connected with purity of sound is the accuracy of intonation, as in the case of the voice, the strings, and musical instruments where the player can control the pitch-variation. In conjunction with the above two is the presence of more or less "overtones" or "harmonics." Then, there is a tone-enriching device known as "vibrato" (of this more later). Next, preciseness of articulation. This is not exactly an attribute of a beautiful voice or tone, but it plays a very important part in the enhancement of a beautiful voice or tone, but it plays a very important part in the enhancement of a beautiful voice or tone. The foregoing factors, however, are dependent on the proper voice or tone-production.

Those who have heard Chaliapin in "Boris Godounoff" must have spent a moment of wonderful inspiration. Did he have a beautiful voice? I somehow do not think so on quieter reflection. No, it was his tremendous dramatic power that overcame everything, swept with it such trivalities as the quality of the voice or other vocal technicalities and held his listeners spellbound with his music of such titanic drama. But we must remember that he was an exception. What he lacked in one, he amply made up with the other.

Range and Control

Following beautiful tone-production, perhaps the next very important factor is the range and control of tone, for without this, even a most beautiful tone becomes pale and lifeless. Next to dynamic variation and as much a coordinating factor as a beautiful tone, is the sense of rhythm (both the performer's own rhythm and or inherent rhythm of the work). "Rhythm", according to an eminent authority, "is the perfect polarization of the centrifugal or accelerating force and the centripetal or moderating force, and as such is the basis of all musical interpretation." Thus, playing in time and playing with rhythm are two very difficult things.

"Many people imagine that rhythm is only necessary in quick movements and think that by coming down on the first beat with energy and gusto, they are exhibiting a fine sense of rhythm. These enthusiasts have usually no conception of the rhythm of a slow cantabile movement. They only understand playing in time and do not realize that in a slow movement any tempo taken without rhythm will give the impression of being either too quick or too slow, because where there is no rhythmical give-and-take in the tempo, the result is unnatural and unsatisfactory. In another words, rhythm is elasticity of movement.

(To Be Continued)

OPIUM WAR PICTURE READY IN NOVEMBER

Will Be Released December 25 on First Anniversary Of Fall of Hongkong

With eight month preparations having been completed, the shooting of "The Opium War," a big-scale dramatic picture contemplated by the China Motion Picture Company, the China Cinema Federation, and the Manchuria Motion Picture Association, will be commenced shortly. The production will be completed by the end of November. According to the present plan, the picture will be released in China, Manchoukuo, Japan and other countries in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere on and around December 25, taking advantage of the first anniversary of the fall of Hongkong.

Under the support of the Army authorities, the Toho studio will dispatch a group of screen players to Mongolia to entertain Japanese soldiers as well as the Mongolian troops. The group will be headed by Koyuri Tanima.

"The War Report of Burma," a cultural picture produced by the Japan Eigasha, has been endorsed by the Education Ministry as the 13th recommendation granted on domestic cinema products of this year. The picture chiefly deals with the large-scale successful operations of the Japanese Forces in Burma. In the meantime, the South Seas Motion Picture Association has decided to ship the picture to the Southern Regions, together with "Umiwashi (Sea Eagles), and "Kikai Taiso" (Heavy Gymnastics).

The Toho studio has started the production of "Tsubasa no Gaika" (Wings of the Victory) under the direction of Takao Yamamoto. The picture is being supported by the Aviation Headquarters.

Another aviation feature picture entitled "Aiki Minami ye Tobu" (The Plane Hops Off to the South) is being screened by the Ofuna studio of the Shochiku with Ko Sasaki directing. The necessary location shot for the picture is now carried on at various Army airdromes such as Tokorozawa, Hamamatsu and Kagamigahara.

For classroom use, the Education Ministry has approved the following cultural features. They are "Gunyo Usagi" (Rabbits for Military Use), "Teikoku Kaigun Shori no Kiroku" (The Record of Victories of the Imperial Japanese Navy), "Dai Toa Senso wa Kakute Okotta" (The Outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia Clarified), "Sora no Shimpei" (God-Sent Fighters of the Air), "Umi no Byakui" (Wounded Officers and Men of the Sea), "Zosenjo" (Shipbuilding Yards), and "Suito" (A Canteen).

"Tonari Gumi-ki" (The Diary of Neighborhood Association), a cultural feature in a series of pictures dealing with the life of present-day Japan, has been completed by the Japan Eigasha recently.

HONGKONG PUSHING TRADE WITH SOUTHERN REGIONS

To Export Products on Barter Basis by Using Raw Materials of South

Hongkong is pushing plans to export finished products to the Southern Regions on a barter basis by using imports of raw materials from the same area, including sugar, hemp, tobacco leaves and raw cotton, and, as a first step, approximately 500,000,000 cigarets will be exported in the near future to Burma, the Asahi reported from Hongkong Monday, states Domei.

With the judicious application of controlled economy, the shipbuilding industry is making satisfactory headway, for with two great, modern dockyards at Taku and Kowloon, Hongkong is assuming a vital role in shipbuilding.

To assure an adequate supply of foodstuff and other vital commodities, the authorities are contemplating an inventory of warehoused stocks to better adjust supply and demand.

Although the authorities are aiming for self-sufficiency in vegetables in Hongkong, they have decided to import about ¥500,000 a month from Kwantung Province on a barter basis for the time being.

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3. MOMOTARO, a hero boy in a Japanese Fairy-tale, in Emergency Times. A Japanese cartoon
4. LAND OF BUCKWHEAT, 2 reels, showing how buckwheat is raised in Shinano Province.
5. NIPPON NEWS, No. 290. Supreme commander Iida reviews the Burmese Defence Army—Festive Celebration in Manchoukuo Commemorating the 10th Anniversary of Its Founding.
Admission: 24 sen (inclusive of tax after December) for Adults. 10 sen for Children

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EURASIAN, many years experience as accountant and fully versed in all phases of office routine seeks position either as accountant or in any other capacity. Please address Box 293, Japan Times, Tokyo.

MAN cook, experienced. Apply Matsuda, 111, Zoshigaya, Koishikawa-ku.

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EXPERIENCED governess, about 30 years old, speaking German or English, possibly Roman Catholic, wanted by the Italian Consul in Kobe. Reply Balstrocchi, Karuizawa 660 (Shiba K.S.S. 43).

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REAL estate bought, sold or administered. Apply to Kurasawa Real Estate Agency, 126 Furuichi-cho, Kamata-ku, Tokyo, Tel. Kamata 3517.

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TYPEWRITERS. German make, standard and 10", international keys, perfect condition; Corona portable. Apply Mayeda, 168 Yamashita-cho, Tel. 2-2608, Yokohama.

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GRAMOPHONES, records, electric gramophones, radio-gramophones, pianos, organs, accordions, refrigerators, typewriters, cameras, vacuum cleaners, sewing machines, electric razors, foreign furniture, new or used, wanted. Attractive prices paid. Please write or phone to Rhythm-sha, 16 Jimbo-cho Itchome, Kanda, Tokyo. Tel. Kanda 25-4459.

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PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m., 3-6 p.m.; mornings only on Sundays and holidays. 1 Ginza-nishi 5-chome, 2nd floor of Taya Store on street car line from Sukiyabashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. 57-0315.

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PROF. Dr. S. Miyashita. Eye Specialist. English and German spoken. Hours: 2:30-5 p.m. Weekdays only. Daiichi-Sogo Building, Kyobashi tram crossing Tel. Kyobashi 56-4464.

DENTAL

HIDEYOSHI Dental Office. Dr. I. Hideyoshi, D.D.S., Dr. T. Takashima, D.D.S. Crown, bridge and porcelain work, and general dental operations. Hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Hideyoshi Bldg., 5, 5-chome, Ginza Nishi, on the street leading to the Ginza from the Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. Ginza (57) 1210, 3652, 2663.

K. IIZUKA, D.D.S. (Penn., U.S.A.). Specialist in crown, bridge and porcelain work. Office hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Room 651 (6th floor), Marunouchi Bldg., Tokyo. Tel. Marunouchi 23-0646.

General

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NO DROP IS NOTICED IN RAW SILK DEMAND

Government May Encourage Silk Raising on Cooperative Basis, Cut Cocoon Cost

YOKOHAMA, September 16.—The spot raw silk market remained unchanged with a daily turnover of 500 to 700 bales, the demand showing no drop from the normal level of past weeks. The futures market was also unaltered.

During the first ten days of September, according to the Kumiai's returns, the total arrivals at Yokohama and Kobe fell off 5,095 bales from the same period of 1941 with 8,936½ bales, and the total re-shipments to the interior rose 443½ bales over the same period of August with 5,624 bales. Still the stocks brought over to the 11th increased 405 bales over a month ago and amounted to 18,203½ bales.

The demand was insistent for white, 13/15 deniers last week, but as the supply was literally nil, 20/22 deniers had to be bought in its stead, which increased the latter's sales. A complaint was voiced in regard to the scarcity of lower grades, which were particularly in demand and sold at a moderate premium. In addition to a keen domestic demand, the lower grades had fair calls from some eastern markets. Any serious shortage of them may be avoided according to a report for the reason that they are being turned out with concentrated efforts by national reelers with official encouragement.

May Re-arrange Body

The Government is reported to have an intention of re-arranging and improving the present emergency raw silk industrial organization for the principal purposes of insuring a certain quantity of cocoon production and a reduction in the cost of production of coccons, raw silk and short silk fiber, and to encourage silk raising on a cooperative basis and the introduction of a variety of kindred business in silk reeling mills under state subsidy. Meanwhile the Japan Raw Silk Control Co. will be re-organized so as to line up its business with the new requirements to be created on it by the realization of the above official intention, and it will be authorized to exercise unitary control of cocoon, raw silk, and waste silk, for which it will take into combination the Japan Waste Silk Control Co. besides the Imperial Silk Co.

The Government is interested in the rearing of ailanthus silkworms which is now being conducted on a trial basis by the Kanegafuchi Spinning Co. and is having regular research work carried out on it at its Sericultural Experimental Stations, the report adds, with special regard to its relation with the economy of farmers. Other official projects under contemplation are a system to be adopted for improving the quality of silk fiber and for re-organizing and enlarging the Institute of Sericultural Chemistry for improving and enhancing the art of sericulture.

Must Be Solved

The position of the sericulture industry is growing in importance as a means of attaining self-sufficiency in fibers, in consideration of which the various leading sericultural organizations wish, it is reported, to have the official prices for cocoons raised to help increase their production, and those of silk fabrics reduced from the present level, which is so high as to be equivalent to a raw silk price of ¥1,500 or ¥1,600; unless these two questions are promptly solved, it would be impossible to hope for the perpetual stabilization of the raw silk industry and the establishment of a policy to perfectly convert the demand for silk from export to domestic.

In connection with the present suspension of export business in raw silk and the hopelessness of its recovery at an early date, the existence or abolition of the raw silk exchanges has again come upon the tapis these several days, originating in an exchange of views on the question between Engineer Hirata of the Finance Minister and the Yokohama Raw Silk Exchange people at a round-table conference held on September 9, when Mr. Hirata is reported to have stated substantially that even in the event of export business in raw silk being re-commended, any such freedom of transactions as existed previously could not be admitted, but instead of it nationally planned barter might be carried on, which would make it impossible for the raw silk exchange to function properly. From this statement, the exchange people concluded that the finance authorities meant the uselessness of the exchange and a desire to have the brokers wind up business voluntarily.

Personal View Given

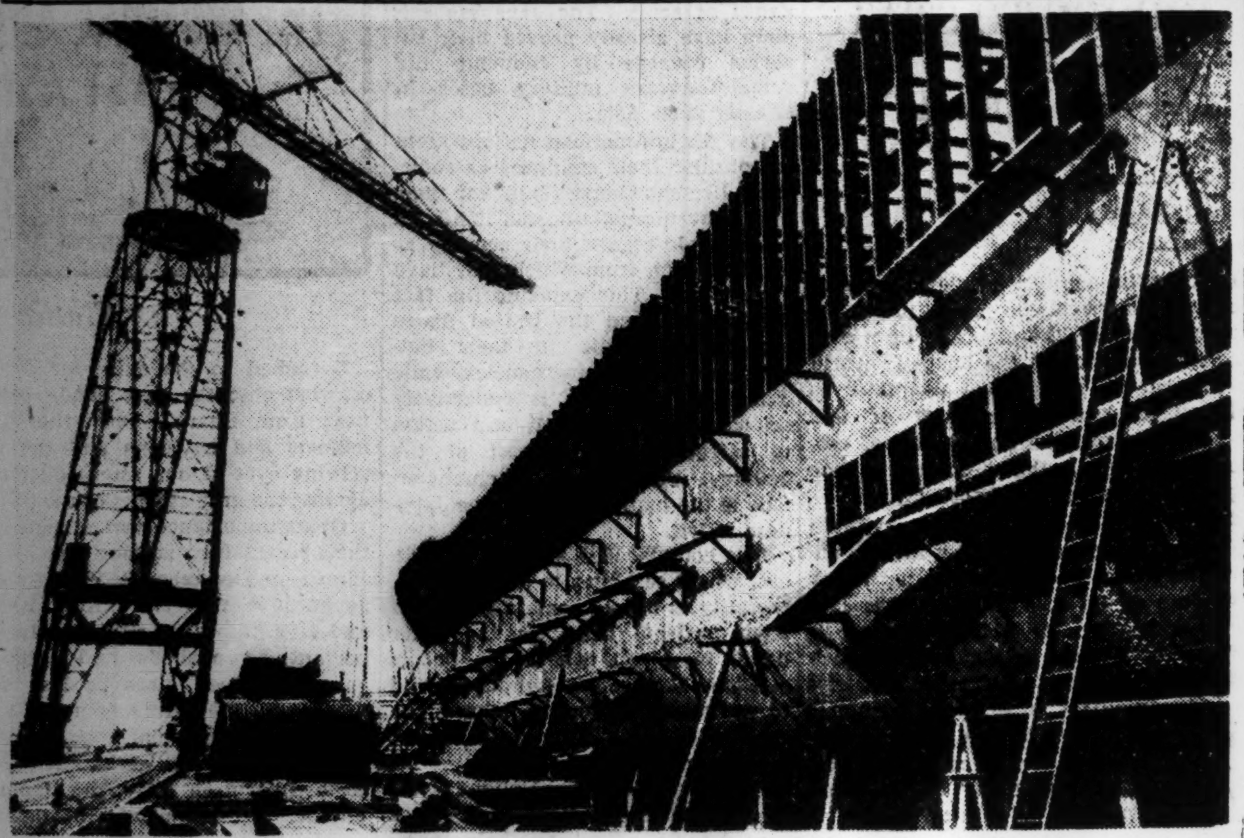
A later report credits Mr. Hirata as having expressed the same personal view on the question in Kobe, and to have replied in answer to a question that there was nothing that demands the existence of the exchange any longer. There is some opposition to it among the exchange people, and it is very interesting to note how the question will develop hereafter.

Silk and rayon weavers' combinations are to be effected entirely within September, and from October silk and rayon will be allocated among the combinations according to the number of weaving machines by the Silk and Rayon Production Control Co., which is being established with a capital of ¥40,000,000.

Arrangements are said to have been completed at length for the reopening of business in textile goods with the southern regions other than Thailand and French Indo-China as eagerly looked forward to by the traders, although details are not yet known.

An additional quantity of staple fiber yarn and fabrics is reported to have been allocated for export to Thailand and French Indo-China for the July-September period. The shipping condition is also reported to be very satisfactory at present. Soon, an allocation of exports for October and November will be determined, but whether the quantity will be larger than the previous allocation is still unknown.

Plate by Plate



By means of this derrick crane each piece of tempered metal is fitted to the framework for electro-riveting. With the theater of war steadily expanding and the interchange of materials between Japan and other countries of the Greater East Asia Sphere increasing, shipbuilding has become one of the most thriving industries in this part of the world.

Silkworm Chrysalis Made to Yield Oil For Tanning, Cleaning, Heating, What Not

Tanning oil, which is used for dehydrating aviation gasoline as well as for cleaning microscopes, camera lenses, etc. can safely be replaced by a substitute oil taken from silkworm chrysalis in Manchoukuo, according to Dr. Michio Saito, an expert connected with the Continental Science Research Institute of Manchoukuo, reports the Nikkan Kogyo.

By virtue of the high standard of chemical science attained by Japan, states the paper, it has been discovered that the chrysalis possess a crystallized substance of Vitamin A as well as an oil substance which yields raw materials for making soap. It is for this reason that the Continental Science Research Institute continued its work on Manchou silkworm chrysalis for its extensive utilization until Dr. Saito succeeded in extracting processed tanning oil from these chrysalis.

The paper recalls that Manchoukuoan reelers have hitherto boiled chrysalis with the aid of strong alkali thereby destroying the valuable substance in the chrysalis, and that the utilization of this substance has been confined to its occasional consumption as substitute confectionery by the Manchoukuoan people.

The paper adds that the experimental test proves that this tanning oil is far more effective than the regular tanning oil for finishing all leather goods.

UPSWING IS REVIVED BY FAVORABLE NEWS

Reports of Japanese Air Raid on Oregon Causes Gains in All Sections of Exchange

Encouraged by the overnight news of the occupation by the German forces of the central railway station of Stalingrad and the Domei cable revealing an air raid carried out by the Japanese "Navy Eagles" on Oregon State, the Tokyo Stock Exchange made an all-round recovery and the losses sustained by a few wares on Tuesday were more than recovered yesterday.

As a matter of fact, the long-term section witnessed the revival of an upward swing. Japan Precision Machines jumped up ¥2.70, Japan Electric Industrial ¥2.60, Japan Electric Power ¥2.20, Mitsubishi Electric Machinery ¥1.70, Ebara Works, new ¥1.40, Hemp Yarn Spinning, and Japan Sand Iron ¥1.30 each, Toyo Bearing ¥1.50, Tokyo Wire Rope ¥1.20, Kanegafuchi Industrial ¥1.60, O.S.K. and Sino-Japanese Spinning ¥1.10 each.

The short-term section was likewise firmer, with moderate gains shown by the major half of the listed wares.

The spot market was invariably rosy. Taiwan Electric Power and its new, Japan Aluminum and its new, and Mitaka Airplane Manufacturing and its new bounced up ¥2.00 each. At the same time, gains around ¥1.00 were registered by Kawanami Shipbuilding, Miyada Iron Works, and Asahi Steel.

Yesterday's closing prices of the major issues in the short-term section were: Tokyo Stock Exchange, new ¥129.90, N.Y.K. ¥111.00, its new ¥94.50, Kanebo Spinning ¥151.90, its new ¥99.60, S.M.R. ¥73.80 and Mitsubishi Heavy Industrial ¥89.20.

Long-Term Section

Yesterday's final prices of select issues in the long-term section were:

	—Delivery—		
	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
First Section			
Kanebo Spinning (50)	151.9	152.8	152.5
Do. new (12½)	99.6	100.5	100.9
Teikoku Rayon (50)	95.3	....	96.0
Kanegafuchi Ind. (50)	75.9	76.3	77.2
Second Section			
N. Y. K. (50)	111.0	....	110.4
Do. new (37½)	95.2	95.4	94.1
O. S. K. (50)	101.0	101.5	102.6
Uraga Shipbuilding (50)	91.3	91.0	91.4
Mitsubishi Mining (50)	103.4	103.9	102.1
Third Section			
S. M. R. (50)	73.5	....	73.1
M'bishi Elec. Mach. (50)	145.7	144.8	143.6
Tropical Ind. (42½)	45.8	45.8	46.0
Sumatra Dev., new (37½)	49.6		50.1
Asahi Glass (50)	133.2		132.9
Toa Tobacco (50)	97.9	98.0	97.6

Short-Term Section

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock, new	130.4	0.5	129.5	129.9
N. Y. K., old	111.0	1.0	0.4	111.0
Do, new	94.9	5.0	4.5	94.5
Kanebo Spin.	152.3	2.3	1.7	151.9
Do, new	100.1	0.1	99.5	99.6
Teikoku Rayon, n.	83.3	3.3	3.1	83.3
Osaka Stock, new	70.1	0.4	69.8	70.0
Japan Steel Tube	66.9	6.9	6.5	66.9
Japan Oil	78.0	8.0	7.6	77.7
S. M. R.	74.0	4.0	3.7	73.8
Mitsubishi Heavy	89.0	9.3	9.0	89.3
Toyo Rayon, new	66.4	6.4	5.7	76.0
Japan Beer, new	51.5	1.5	1.1	51.1
Japan Fishery, new	49.3	9.3	9.1	49.1

The Imperial Army In Action on the East Asian Front

(Continued From Page 6)

than 250 bridges were either reconstructed or repaired while actually 92 encounters took place.

Prior to the fall of Johore Bharu, an American news correspondent in Singapore wired the following news item to his paper in the United States. "War strategy and technic of Japanese remarkable; they function with precision."

It is needless to say that no one knew where the Japanese would strike next. The same newspaperman described the Japanese soldier as being well trained, able to make the most of what he possessed. For example, in some of the dense jungle zones, the Japanese soldiers entered armed with only hand-grenades.

In direct contrast to this, the British soldiers were tied to equipment galore. On one occasion, a British division was delayed because its tank corps got caught in the mud after a rain and couldn't move for several days.

ALL METAL WORKS TO BE STABILIZED

Special Body to Have Full Control of Production and Marketing

An outline of the functions of the Metal Industry Control Association and its subordinate committees was given in the recent issue of the Chugai.

The main function of the association is to place all corporations engaged in the production of metal wares under a comprehensive program prepared and drafted by the association in collaboration with the Governmental authorities. This body plans not only to increase production but also to stabilize the whole industry.

After its organization on January 15 of this year, the Metal Industry Control Association opened its business on February 1. This association has complete control of the production and marketing of copper wire, aluminum, magnesium and its alloyed plates, rod-wire and foil.

Originally there were 26 corporations, two control unions and six industrial unions designated to form this association, but later the electric wire delivery corporation was added, thereby making the total 35.

First Step Taken

The first step taken by the association was the investigations of the present conditions of the factories. After a series of investigations the factories were requested to submit individual report so as to complete the investigations. These reports were compiled and studied to further the forthcoming activities.

To facilitate the matter of operation the association has organized committees respectively entrusted with the routines of accounts, labor, techniques, materials needs, business, production and Southern research.

In view of the importance of the Material Mobilization plan, the association is closely connected with the competent authorities on matters concerning the deliveries of raw materials to member factories engaged in the production of the key materials.

As a matter of fact, the association has decided to make assessment of the member factories on a quarterly basis, effective the third quarter (October to December inclusive) of this year, instead of a monthly estimate as heretofore. At the same time, the association is urging the members to boost their production according to the quotas assigned to them.

Moreover, the association has created two corporations, entrusted with the rational distribution of rolled-metal products, and the other of electric wires. Conferences for discussions on plans to accelerate the deliveries of materials needed by the members will be held from time to time.

The duties of the technical committee connected with electric wires and rolled products are:

(1) To investigate and study the factory equipment and its technical standard, (2) To estimate the full productive capacity of each factory, (3) To investigate all patent rights, (4) To standardize all products of the member factories, (5) To promote technical efficiency in all of the factories concerned, (6) To carry out routine investigation of the finished products of each factory.

ECONOMIC PROSPECT OF E. INDIES BRIGHT

Destined to Share Great Portion of the Future Trade With Japan

The East Indies will become one of the more important economic centers of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere in the near future is the firm belief of the editorial office of the Kokusei Graph which gives in its recent issue an interesting report of the foreign trade of that country during the first six months of last year, the gist of which follows:

The foreign trade of the East Indies suffered a heavy blow last year due to the development of the present Great War in Europe. The import for 1941 was 207,000,000 guilders, showing a decrease of 21 per cent as compared with the 261,000,000 guilders of the previous year. The decrease in quantity was considerably larger, because a substantial rise had taken place in the prices of all goods in the meantime. According to the trade returns, the weight of all the imports for 1941 was 714,000 tons as against the 1,060,000 tons for 1940, which means a decrease by 33 per cent.

The export trade of the East Indies for 1941 registered a decrease, as compared with 1940, of 0.3 per cent in the amount and of 4.5 per cent in the weight of the goods exported.

The export trade of the East Indies has always been in excess of its import trade. Especially, the figures for 1941 show that the amount of its export trade was in excess of its import trade by 57 per cent, as observable in the figures to follow (the percentage shows the excess of its export trade over the import trade for the specified period):

First half of:	Pct.	First half of:	Pct.
1932	33	1937	51
1933	34	1938	36
1934	45	1939	39
1935	44	1940	45
1936	50	1941	57

The table to follow shows the amount of its foreign trade in the 10 years beginning 1932:

The Foreign Trade of the East Indies During the First Six Months Of Each Year

(Amount is in one million guilders)

	Export trade	Import trade	Amount of export in excess of import
1932	298.4	[illegible].5	99.9
1933	236.7	[illegible].0	80.7
1934	253.3	[illegible].5	113.8
1935	243.0	[illegible].3	107.7
1936	256.7	[illegible].9	127.8
1937	466.2	22[illegible].4	238.8
1938	361.3	2[illegible].0	129.3
1939	362.2	2[illegible]9.9	142.3
1940	478.3	26[illegible].1	217.2
1941	476.9	207.3	269.6

Production Drops

This decrease of the export trade is attributable to the decrease in production of petroleum and its manufactures, copra, sugar syrup, palm oil, palm kernel, leaf tobacco, coffee, etc. The total decrease in the the production of those exports was larger than the total increase in the production of several agricultural products, such as Indian corn, rice, sugar, tea and rubber.

Meanwhile, the decrease in the import trade of the East Indies for 1941 is attributable to the decrease in the import of cement, iron, various alloys of iron, fertilizers, coal, rice, paper and various manufactures of paper.

The foreign trade of the East Indies, for many years past, had been chiefly conducted with Netherlands, U.S.A., Singapore, Japan, and Great Britain. The trade between the East Indies and Japan dropped when a change in the general international situation occurred at the outbreak of the China Incident. The situation grew worse for the East Indies after the outbreak of the present Great War in Europe which almost destroyed her trade with the various countries in Europe, especially with Netherlands. Her trade with U.S.A., Hongkong and China, on the countrary, grew larger after the outbreak of the China Incident. It continued to grow rapidly until the very outset of the War of Geratser East Asia.

Roundabout for U.S.

The export trade with U.S.A. for the five months ending May, 1941, amounted to 142,920,000 guilders, showing an increase of about 35 per cent as compared with the 106,962,000 guilders for the corresponding period of the previous year. Good involved in this trade were rubber, tin, and other essential war materials which were absolutely unobtainable in the U.S.A. The trade returns in this connection clearly shows the great difficulties with which the U.S.A. is now confronted due to the suspension of the supply of those materials from the East Indies.

Prior to the outbreak of the present war in the Pacific, the East Indies had been exporting to Japan substantial quantities of rubber, petroleum, sugar, Indian corn, while buying from Japan cotton yarns, cotton goods, iron wares, chemical products, procelain and Indian corn, while buying from Japan cotton yarns, cotton goods, iron wares, chemical products, porcelain and china wares, bicycles, and sundry goods.

The foreign trade of the East Indies, in keeping with Japan's progress in the economic construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, is quickly recovering its prosperity. Especially, her trade relations with Japan is reviving quickly.

Now that the trade relations between her and the U.S.A. has completely stopped, the East Indies has but one course to follow for her economic revival. In other words, the East Indies is destined to share fate with the rest of us in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Closing Quotations Of Key Stocks And Bonds

Yesterday's closing prices of key stocks and bonds on the Tokyo Stock Exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new (short-term)	129.90	— 0.20
N.Y.K., new (short-term)	94.50	— 0.40
Kanebo Spinning, new (short-term)	99.60	— 0.40
Gov't Bond, Kogo 5%	108.15	+ 0.15

METAL CONTROL BODY HOLDS LIAISON CONFAB

With a view to announcing its establishment and asking for aids from all quarters concerned, the Light Metal Control Association gave a dinner party at 5 p.m. Monday at the Marunouchi Hotel. There were 200 guests including the Minister of Commerce and Industry, and a number of high officials from the Army and Navy, Planning Board, Welfare Ministry, Industrial Equipment Corporation, says the Nikkan Kogyo.

The meeting ended at 7 p.m. in a most friendly atmosphere, in which the attendants exchanged their opinions regarding the most practical policy for perfect enforcement of the heavy duty imposed on the shoulders of the association.

Bill Clearings

September 16

(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	291,491	124,863
Balance	42,684	21,358

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(The Industrial Bank of Japan, Ltd.)
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Osaka—1, 5-chome, Korai-bashi, Higashi-ku.
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COTTON PRODUCTION PUSHED IN CELEBES

Climatic and Geographical Advantages of the Islands Reported by Writer

The islands of Celebes and Sunda are rapidly gaining the positions as the cotton producing centers of the Co-Prosperity Sphere, reports a member of the Japanese Naval Press Corp from Macassar, Celebes His report goes on to say:

A party of specialists on cotton cultivation from Japan Proper have not finished a three months' investigation into the possibility of Celebes and the Sunda Islands as the seats of cotton plantations. That the result of the investigation was quite satisfactory is very clear from the fact that the Japanese authorities at Celebes conducted a campaign in April and May last, encouraging the cultivation of cotton throughout those regions.

Task Considered Sacred

"We are engaged in the sacred task of constructing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere," say all the natives of the East Asia. They are now well aware of the important position in which they stand and are working in full cooperation with the Japanese authorities. They can be seen daily working hard, sowing cotton seeds in the open fields in various parts of South Celebes. Along with the industrious efforts of the native workers, plans are being executed to expand the areas for cotton production.

Cultivation of cotton has been started also in North Celebes with the sowing of about 4,000 chobu of ground with superior cotton seeds. The cotton growing in North Celebes is still in the first stage. Nevertheless, the result so far promises to yield about three piculs of ginned cotton per chobu.

Total Cultivated Areas Given

In accordance with the report of the Japanese specialists, the total area of the cotton plantations in South Celebes will be about 120,000 chobu yielding about 300,000 piculs of cotton every year, while that of the cotton plantations in North Celebes will be 25,000 chobu with an annual production of 75,000 piculs. In additon to the above, the small Sunda Islands will cultivate about 87,000 chobu to give an annual production of 217,000 piculs a year. In other words, the total area of the cotton plantations in Celebes and the neighboring regions, including the small Sunda Islands, will reach in five years time 232,000 chobu with an annual production of 600,000 piculs.

The statistics are based on the present conditions. It is hoped that with added supply of labor and the use of better fertilizers, the production may be easily doubled or even tripled.

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Japan Times & Advertiser

Published by The Japan Times, Limited

TOSHI GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku. Central P.O. Box 144, 352, 358.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyoyubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64848.

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥5.00; six months, ¥28.00; one year, ¥55.00. Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries, including postage, six months, ¥42.40. one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

TOKYO, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1942

Turkey Remains Immovable

As the situation in Egypt, in the Caucasus and in the Black Sea grows more serious, British and American activities designed to influence the Turkish attitude in their favor are gaining in intensity. President Roosevelt has dispatched Wendell Willkie to Turkey as his special envoy to conduct negotiations with the leaders of the Turkish Government. It is, of course, unknown exactly what demands have been preferred by America and Britain to Turkey, but it is not difficult to form a general idea of what their demands are like.

When, in June, 1939, Britain saw that the outbreak of war in Europe was inevitable, she forced Turkey to conclude with her an Alliance aiming at the defense of the Eastern Mediterranean. The conclusion of this pact misled Britain into the belief that she had succeeded in bringing Turkey into her own camp. In this false belief, she was then elated over what she regarded as the success of her diplomacy with Turkey.

When the European war did break out, however, the wise Turkish leaders acted with circumspection in shaping their attitude, their best endeavors having been directed towards keeping Turkey out of the war. As the hostilities spread to the Balkans, Britain and America conceived the idea of forming a common front with Jugoslavia, Greece and Turkey within it, and accordingly did their best to induce Turkey to join the projected front. Turkey refused to be inveigled and remained steadfast to her policy of neutrality. This was a wise course for her to take, for if she had shaped her course differently, she would surely have met with a very wretched fate such as befell Jugoslavia and Greece.

The subsequent outbreak of the war between Germany and the Soviet Union placed Turkey in an even more difficult position. Turkey now faces German influence on her western border, British influence on her eastern and southern border and Soviet influence on her northern border. In other words, she is surrounded by the influences of the warring countries. In the meantime, various sinister events have come to pass. There was the bombing of a point on the western coast of Turkey by British planes and there was also an attempt on the life of Colonel Franz von Papen, the German Ambassador to Turkey, at Ankara. Thus, with the extension of the hostilities, the efforts to drag Turkey into the war were kept up with increasing persistence. Notwithstanding the very difficult position in which their country was placed, the Turkish leaders stoutly resisted foreign intervention and pressure, upholding the policy of neutrality resolutely.

Sukru Saracoglu, the new Turkish Prime Minister, in the course of his recent speech in the National Assembly, declared that the Turkish foreign policy would remain unchanged, while stressing the necessity of maintaining armed neutrality. The war situation in the Caucasus is now developing favorably for Germany, and the Soviet Black Sea Squadron is faced by the crisis of losing its base. In such circumstances, Turkey's attitude towards the new developments in the Soviet-German war is claiming the earnest attention of the world. In the meantime, America who is eager to prevent Britain's defeat in Egypt, is attempting to counter the Axis offensive by extending her influence in West Asia in Britain's stead. Turkey really deserves every sympathy for the position in which she finds herself at present.

America is indulging in all sorts of activities by taking advantage of the difficult position in which Turkey is placed. The Anglo-American camp is suffering a series of defeats on all fronts, in the Pacific, in the Atlantic, in the Mediterranean and in Egypt, and the wise Turkish leaders must know better than to join the Anglo-American camp, as they must know the very disastrous fate which would inevitably befall their country, should she join it. No one believes that Turkey who has held stoutly to the policy of neutrality in a very difficult situation up to the present will now allow herself to be misled by Anglo-American maneuverings.

The Ease of Learning Japanese

Less than a month ago, at the time of the announcement of the official language policy for the South, we had occasion to discourse at length in these columns on the question of the common language for the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. Judging from all factors involved, there can be no question but that Japanese is destined to be the coming language for all international dealings throughout the countries which comprise the Co-Prosperity Sphere. This is not a matter of propaganda or national vanity; it is a solid fact based on expediency. The actualities of the situation which has deprived the Anglo-Americans of their power and influence in this part of the world and has elevated Japan to the position of leadership naturally make it inevitable that the Japanese language should supplant English as the common international language for East Asia.

But in some quarters the objection still seems to be raised to the effect that the Japanese language is an extraordinarily difficult one to learn. This reputation, however, is undeserved. Viewed impartially, Japanese is no more difficult than English or French. It is true that a European or an American naturally finds it more difficult to learn Japanese than to learn some other European language than his own. But it must be remembered that this fact does not argue for the difficulty of the Japanese language as such; it is merely the natural demonstration of the fact that practically all European languages are closely related to each other so that a person speaking one of these languages finds it relatively easy to learn another of the languages belonging to the same general family. To an Asiatic, however, English or French or Latin or any of the European languages is fully as difficult as Japanese is to a European or an American.

But this undue reputation for being difficult which the Japanese language seems to have acquired does not apply with respect to the situation within the Co-Prosperity Sphere. For all the inhabitants of the Co-Prosperity Sphere, who are Asiatics, the Japanese language is certainly no more difficult to learn than English, and in all probability much easier, as a matter of fact. Not only is there the factor of the Japanese language possessing affinities with the languages of the South, but there is also the factor of the similarity in their mental processes which exists between the Japanese people and the other peoples of Asia. With due allowances for divergencies in minor points, the ways of thinking of all Asiatics tend to run in the same direction. This fact will undoubtedly prove to be of great help to the inhabitants of East Asia who assay to study the Japanese language.

There have been countless cases of Chinese students who, after having studied both English and Japanese, affirm that Japanese was to them much easier than English. Though the Chinese language is quite alien to the Japanese linguistically, it is not very difficult for a Chinese to appreciate Japanese thought or vice versa, because of the cultural background which is common to both peoples. The same condition must hold true with respect to the peoples of southeastern Asia.

It is true that Japanese orthography, or the system of writing, is somewhat complicated and difficult. But the unusual simplicity of the phonetic elements in the Japanese language, the absence of the complex inflections which are characteristic of the European languages, and the relatively closer philological affinities of the Japanese language to the other languages of Asia than to the languages of Europe all serve to confute the false notion that the Japanese language is too difficult to serve as a suitable common language for the Co-Prosperity Sphere. The actual phenomenal progress of Japanese language study in all the regions of the South which the fortunes of the present war have brought under the influence of Japan attests to the fact that the era of Japanese as a wide-spread international language is already well on its way.

A Year Ago Today

September 17, 1941

From the Files of Japan Times and Advertiser

German troops, supported by the Luftwaffe established bridgeheads across the lower Dnieper River, enabling them to push eastward along a broad front. The German communique claimed that nine Soviet divisions were annihilated in the Lake Ilmen sector while nine additional divisions were being smashed with heavy losses. German troops were said to have captured over 15,000 Red prisoners as well as a large number of weapons.

ECONOMIC MORALITY IN JAPAN IS BASED ON SERVICE TO STATE

Individualistic Tendencies Disappear as People Gird For Fight to Finish

By TADAYOSHI OBATA
(From the Chuo Koron)

It is an undeniable fact that a moral order which does not take into account the essential elements of human nature is nothing but an empty gesture. For the same reason, morality divorced from social life becomes an idle dogmatic philosophy, however lofty and plausible may be its conceptions regarding human character and conduct. Of course, it is true that controversy exists concerning what are the essential elements of human nature and what are the conditions that govern social life. The prevalence of this incongruity is due to the diversity in human opinions.

It can be said in a way that the doctrines of humanity, justice, loyalty and filial piety, enunciated by Confucius and practised by his followers in the succeeding ages, and the teaching of mercy and forbearance of the Lord Buddha, which spread to great many countries in the Orient, as well as the gospel of love preached by the Lord Christ, all appear to have failed to bring about a uniform ethical conception in the world. The cause of such a difference in human outlook seems to be the outcome of dissimilarity in the social life of various nations.

Although human nature is complex, it would be useful to observe what ethical standard should form its basis. In a word, it can be said that human ethics should be founded on the spiritual aspect of humanity, so that human beings and their spiritual world could be linked together. Hence, the necessity of reforming human morality can well be understood.

Selfless Element

Once a distinguished politician remarked: "It is natural to agitate for reform; but it should be borne in mind that the history of reforms indicates that a renovation policy which ignores human nature can not insure success. This means that, to realize the objective, care must be taken to utilize the trend of the natural desire of the people." In other words, he implied that a mere emphasis on public benefit would not make the people industrious and the country prosperous, unless the self-seeking tendencies of individuals were thoroughly revamped. This again points out that human nature has selfish as well as selfless elements. Therefore, for the purpose of promoting morality, the selfless element should be encouraged, for it has a spiritual significance.

The question of practising morality in politics has often been stressed, disclosing that ethics and politics have not developed in a conjoined manner. The late Count Shimpei Goto used to advocate spiritedly the need of adhering to political morality. It appears that since Italian statesman Niccolo Machiavelli in the latter part of the Middle Ages asserted that ethics should sometimes be kept in the back-ground for the sake of poltical expedience, the majority of politicians in the world have developed a somewhat Machiavellian tendency, consciously or unconsciously. Thus a politician today thinks that to gain power he must best utilize the current public sentiment, good or bad. His stand is that the object justifies the means.

It has to be admitted that such a policy is efficacious to a certain extent. Quite a number of nations have made themselves rich and powerful by adhering to this means, which is also at the back of the advanced position of the modern European Powers. But a method of that nature cannot be exercised by Japan. Soon after the Meiji Restoration, Japan, with a view to assimilating the modern institutions of the Occident, among other things, evolved a politics which followed the course of European Machiavellism. But now the situation has changed on account of the Pacific war, and Japan has been called upon to reshape its politics by revitalizing its traditional conception. Consequently, Japanese politics is at present endeavoring to exhibit its own peculiarity.

Bad Tendency

In human life, there exists a dis-association between economics and ethics. In fact, since Adam Smith propounded the doctrine of economic liberalism, the economic life of mankind has become more and more separated from ethical life. While on the one hand the moralists advocated the necessity of modesty and frugality in the consumer's life and diligence and energetic activity in the producers' life, the industrialists and manufacturers regarded the life of the consumers as their mainstay of prosperity. Hence, the so-called economic men (merchants and industrialists) altogether ignored business morality and became ardent seekers of profits. They stimulated luxury on the part of their customers in every conceivable way so as to boost the latter's purchasing power, and furthermore, they indulged in speculative marketing of their goods and entered into an unholy alliance with powerful political parties to insure their monopolistic operations. In consequence, there sprang up a general tendency in the business world to put up commercial magnates as capable leaders. In view of this selfish aspiration on the part of economic men, the situation in the world has become disorderly.

It is indeed rational to maintain that an economic policy which envisages prosperity for a particular class at the cost of the masses cannot survive for a long time; it is bound to meet its nemesis eventually, for it breeds class strife and tries to perpetuate an artificial economic life, which two factors incite the upsurgence of a reactionary tendency. It is only in a "have" country that the separation of ethics from economics does not cause a serious setback, because there is little or no possibility of a friction between an economic man and a consumer, each of them being able to pursue his self-seeking tendency without entering into a trenchant competition. But even then a "have" country cannot always remain materially opulent, because economic demoralization is bound to ensue—an adverse turn which can only be averted by instituting a code of economic morality on the basis of economic interdependence.

Became Have-Not

When Japan in the Meiji era accepted foreign intercourse as a fait accompali, it started the regeneration of the nation in the light of international power polity. Consequently, during that period and the succeeding Taisho era, absorption of Western methods, techniques, science and ideologies became an usual feature. Liberalism and individualism came to prevail and national ethics became separated from economics. These new movements succeeded, because Japan was then a "have" country in a limited sense due to the earlier tendency of economic self-sufficiency ably developed during the Tokugawa isolation period. Under the impact of modernity, great many individuals started building the economic frabric of the country on a modern scale. Then increase in population and industrial expansion motivated Japan to seek outlets for the settlement of its surplus population and consumption of its industrial products. However, foreign nations not only restricted Japanese immigration, but also tried to curtail its legitimate economic activities by raising tariff barriers, and thus, Japan became a "have-not" country.

Toward the beginning of the current Showa era Japan, having developed its modern structure, began to feel the pain of economic scarcity. It tried through diplomatic means to obtain its economic sustenance from abroad, and its liberalistic and individualistic economic tendencies became no longer tenable. While on the one hand birth control was advocated, labor and tenancy disputes became frequent on the other. In short, the acute economic difficulty compelled Japan to reorientate its national outlook in respect of international intercourse. And at that psychological moment the Manchurian incident broke out, enabling Japan to assert its own rights concerning East Asiatic affairs. As an aftermath of this incident, the China affair flared up, which ultimately developed into the current war in Greater East Asia. Therefore, it will be observed that Japan's severance of relations with the Anglo-American nations has been accentuated by the natural desire to meet its economic requirements from the contiguous countries which constitute its lifeline.

Reformation Begins

The task of reforming political Machiavellism and economic individualism was started soon after the outbreak of the Manchurian incident—a task which, receiving additional encouragement during the China affair, became a national objective with the commencement of the War of Greater East Asia. Japan has now not only tolerably eliminated the Anglo-Saxon political doctrine from national politics, but is developing a new economic morality founded on the ideal of co-existence and co-prosperity. The main object of this new economy is to produce things for the country itself and not for the sake of personal gains. This signifies that all economic operations should be undertaken for the best interest of the State only, and as such, its outlook is highly ethical.

It is well known that the loyalty of the Japanese people to the Throne is unimpeachable, and that is why they are prepared to sacrifice everything to preserve the integrity of their country. In the current Pacific war, the very same loyalty is playing a noteworthy role to realize the objective of hostilities whose fundamental aspect is economic reciprocity. Although the Anglo-American nations are frantically speeding up their production of armaments, it may be meaningful to know that in modern war the courage of the soldiers is a far more decisive factor than the mere potentiality of arms. The Japanese soldiers have already proved their superior courage by reducing the Anglo-American military bases in Greater East Asia.

The Anglo-American nations seem to consider their countries as something like showhouses built for their own convenience; whereas the Japanese people regard their country as an institution from which they have sprung up. This explains the fact that Britain and the United States are individualistic in their outlook even during emergencies, while Japan at all times is collectively self-sacrificing in spirit and action to safeguard the interest of the country. Such a national characteristic is the main feature of the Japanese spirit.

In a country like America or Britain, where self-interest asserts itself, morality is apt to remain separated from national life. On the other hand, in Japan, where the people consider themselves morally bound to work and die for the sake of the country and the Emperor, morality forcefully regulates the flow of national life. The present plight of the Anglo-American nations is due to a considerable extent to their moral deficiency, which is the outcome of their long-standing individualistic tendency to acquire economic prosperity for themselves. Since they have no economic morality, it is natural that they should be confronted with internal discords and disagreements.

Chungking Scene

Economic ethics based on personal gains would always encourage the rise of a self-seeking class of people who would consider their interest as paramount to that of the State. But if the code of economic morality is based on selfless service to the State, all the individuals shall have to discharge their duties collectively for the best interest and prosperity of the State, subordinating individual aspirations. The Japanese people, having suffered from economic disabilities in the past owing to Anglo-American interference in the fruition of economic life of East Asia, have now come to propagate this code of economic morality united as one.

To a certain extent it is correct to state that the economic organization of Japan has not yet uprooted all the vestiges of the Anglo-American system. Self-interest still exists in enterprises concerning production, marketing and consumption. Therefore, the question of further revamping the economic fabric has become a matter of urgent importance. The Sangyo Hokoku-kai (Industrial Co-operative Association) and the Sangyo Tosei-kai (Industrial Control Association) have been formed to enable the production system to concentrate on the promotion of public interests. The Tonari-gumi (Neighborhood Association) and the Chonai-kai (Street Association) are also making efforts to advance economic morality and rationalize the life and intercourse of their respective members, so that they would contribute their shares to the advancement of national economy as healthy units of the society. But these institutions represent only a part of the new economic organization now under construction, which is based on the lofty principle of economic morality and paramountcy of national interest. To this end, the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, which is co-operating with the Government, is destined to play a far-reaching part.

On the whole, it can be said that the code of economic morality of Japan has made already a forward move to collectivize national economy on the basis of service to the State. The fact that there is no economic disorder in the country is evidence enough to what extent the Japanese people are serving their State unselfishly. Individualistic tendencies have disappeared and a new economic order, centered on the traditional conception of ethics is being rapidly perfected.

Pearls of Wisdom

Gold, like the sun, which melts wax, but hardens clay, expands great souls and contracts bad heart.—Rivarol

We should give as we would receive, cheerfully, quickly, and without hesitation; for there is no grace in a benefit that sticks to the fingers. —Seneca

Presents which our love for the donor has rendered precious are ever the most acceptable.—Ovid

Fortune does not change men; it only unmasks them.—Riccoboni

We should manage our fortune as we do our health—enjoy it when good, be patient when it is bad, and never apply violent remedies except in an extreme necessity.—Rochefoucauld

In the Periodicals

Shufu no Tomo, a monthly magazine, Vol. 26, No. 10, October, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Shufu no Tomo-sha, Tokyo. Price 50 sen. Leading articles: Reporting the Battle Off the Solomons, Naval Boys' Aerial Fighters, Japanese Mother, Construction of Married Life in Wartime, and Highlights of a Round Table Conference of Colonists in Manchoukuo.

Battle for Malaya

Drenched to the skin our forces crawled onto the bare sandy beach near Kota Bharu. Only the steel helmets and bayonets and the observing eyes of our forces glistened against the grey streaks of the dawn.

Great importance was attached to the successful landing at Kota Bharu on December 8, 1941, by the Japanese Forces since Kota Bharu and Kuantan were strategically important as airfields and military bases and they more or less held the key to the future operations on the Malay Peninsula.

In fact if the British had fled from Kota Bharu as they did from a number of other places the defense of Malaya would have crumbled in no time. That is how much importance was given to Kota Bharu as a key position in the Battle of Malaya.

Besides making a successful landing in the face of enemy fire on the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War the Japanese made two bloodless landings at Singora near the Thailand border and at Patani.

Thus in a remarkably short time after the Japanese commenced operations all the important strongholds in Kota Bharu came under the Rising Sun and these airfields in particular, became important bases of operations against the British. Under well-protected troop transports continued re-enforcements were made at Kota Bharu and Kuantan without a mishap.

Nothing Is Impossible

Virtually nothing was impossible for the Japanese Forces as they willingly sacrificed themselves in the face of constant death if their lives will make the future a better place to live.

On a number of occasions war correspondents have written that they have witnessed Japanese soldiers throwing their bodies against pillboxes in order to silence them or have seen human bombs plunge into barb-wired entanglements in order to blast an opening for their comrades.

Actually Kota Bharu was completely occupied by the evening of December 8.

On December 10, off Kuantan, the British forces were to receive their second big set-back when Japanese torpedo bombers relentlessly attacked the Prince of Wales and Repulse which composed the main British Far Eastern Fleet. No sooner had the Japanese Naval Eagles spotted the British Sea Dogs plowing along the east coast of Malaya, apparently in hopes of crushing the Japanese, the formation of Japanese planes whipped into action, raining bombs and torpedoes. Both vessels responded by opening a violent anti-aircraft barrage which proved of no avail against the deadly accurate missiles. In no time both ships were sent to the bottom of the sea.

Meanwhile, the Japanese Forces had already begun their push through the jungles towards Singapore.

More than 350 British planes were either shot down or destroyed along the western coast of Malaya, at Alorstar, Sungei Patani, Kuala Lumpur, Tanjong Malim and Singapore; thereby, gaining mastery of the air on the first day.

Popham Line Penetrated

On December 11, the smashing Japanese Forces had broken through the left wing of the famous Popham Line, which was reputed to be so impregnable that it could easily hold out for six months.

By December 12, the Japanese passed the Jitler line, having penetrated deep into Kedah State while the British mechanized units continued to backtrack as fast as they could. On December 13, vanguards entered and captured Alorstar.

The occupation of the famous Jitler Line brought the Japanese 20 tanks, 16 rapid-firing guns, 60 trucks and numerous war prisoners.

On December 14, Victoria Point was occupied; thus placing the entire isthmus of Kra under friendly hands. By December 16, Japanese Forces had swept into Sungei Patani on the west coast of Malaya where they encountered a confused, muddled enemy who had fled from the Jitler sector.

Penang island was occupied on December 19, the booty including approximately 1,000 automobiles, large quantities of rubber, tin and rice as well as military supplies. Already in ten days, the Japanese had occupied Kedah State and the island of Penang.

From thence began a drive unprecedented in the annals of history as the Japanese Forces slashed their way through jungles, braved frequent squalls, crossed numerous rivers, by day and by night. After capturing Buntar Bharu, the Japanese threw bridges across the Krian River, dashed past Taiping (occupied on Dec. 23) and occupied Ipoh on December 28.

On New Year's day while the main force continued their push directly southward, one unit swung to the southwest while another unit drifted down the Perak River and successfully cut off the enemy at Telok Anson.

Land at Kuala Selangor

Still another unit daringly put to sea and sailing down the ever dangerous Strait of Malacca, effected a surprise landing at Kuala Selangor on January 2, then driving northward to meet their comrades advancing southward. Thus, the Japanese captured Kampar on January 2, Trolak on January 4, Slim on January 5 and Tanjong Malim on January 7. Re-enforcements had reached the Trolak and Slim sectors from Singapore as among the numerous prisoners were many Australian soldiers.

A brief description of the Trolak-Slim battle sector must be mentioned before proceeding. Herein lies Brittain's manifestations that they were fairly well prepared as the most up-to-date facilities for war were spread over this area which embraces more than a 15-kilometer stretch.

Noticeable, in particular, were the huge pitfalls the enemy had carefully carved out of the earth in hopes of snaring a Japanese tank or two. Everything was done to a prefection as the British had put into operation their bitter experiences of World War I, but the time, effort and money spent was nil as the Japanese not only pierced this proud British stronghold, but routed the enemy and ran roughshod through the sector in a record time of nine hours.

How was it done, you ask? First, the engineering corps, which incidentally, played an important role blazing the trail through unknown jungle terrains, bridging many rivers, breaking through initial defenses and cleared the way for the mechanized corps. The midget tanks were closely tailed by the infantry which in turn were followed by larger armored cars.

Practically two enemy divisions were annihilated in this sector. Some were so confused that they actually fell before the rolling caterpillar treads as the Japanese pushed southward, occupying Kuala Lumpur on January 11.

Ably Assisted by Airmen

The success lies in the fact that the land units, both infantry and mechanized corps were ably assisted by the air force. This well-balanced cooperation between the land and air forces has not been seen elsewhere except when the German forces broke through the Maginot Line.

Continuing their relentless drive down the west coast of Malaya, the Japanese Forces occupied Kajang, Seremban and Tampin in Negri Sembilan State while another division skirting the Malayan beach occupied Malacca on January 15.

Muar, Bakri and Batu Pahat were occupied almost simultaneously with Malacca as the Japanese made landings from boats.

Moving into central Malaya from Tampin, the Japanese captured Gemas on January 16, Batu Annam on January 19 and Segamat on January 20.

Meanwhile Japanese Forces fighting their way through the swamps and jungles on the east coast of Malaya after occupying Kuala Trengganu on December 23 and Kuantan on December 31, crossed the Pahang River, captured Pekan on January 15 and Endau on January 20.

Realizing the precarious position Singapore was placed in, the British desperately hurled the crack Australian Eighth Division, world renowned for its prowess on the Western Front but nothing could stem the rapid advance of the Japanese juggernaut.

In mid-January, new landings were made at Mersing; thus, re-enforcing the three Japanese columns. On January 26, Kluang and Ayer Hitam were occupied and on January 30, Kulai, last important military base lying in the wake of Johore Bharu, was captured.

Units operating on the west coast captured Rengit on January 28, and after occupying Pontian Basar found themselves on the shores of Johore Strait facing Singapore Island.

Reach Johore Bharu

By 4:45 p.m. of January 30, Japanese vanguards operating through central Malaya had already broken into Johore Bharu.

A short resume of the Battle of Malaya up to the Japanese entry into Johore Bharu is as follows:

In 55 days since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the Japanese Forces tramped and cycled approximately 1,000 kilometers, while river boats used traveled approximately 650 kilometers. More

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